HENNESSY'S
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BRANDY.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,380—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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[TEN PAGES]
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The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 9 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
14th Jan.	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6322
21st "	ORIENTAL	5294		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7963		
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to a connecting steamer at Suez Canal.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,535	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,020	Fiaschi	23rd Feb. 1905.
VARRA	4,255	X	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED
COMPANIES.

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(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	A. Dodero	14th Jan. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 4 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1905.

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T. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on SATURDAY, 14th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, 9th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR MARMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 10th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

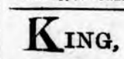
S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 20th January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 7th January, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,688	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	6,895	5th Apr. 1905
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,169	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

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THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th Jan. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

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ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
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PURE WINE VINEGAR.
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OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
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PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

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WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

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Less 10 to 20 per cent. discount
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MESSRS. HINODE & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY,
COMMENCES from 3RD JANUARY
to 31ST JANUARY, 1905.

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1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

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3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

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5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unexcelled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

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TO
HORNBY ROAD.

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GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

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DON'T FAIL TO COME AND SEE.
CLEMPERT
THE HANDCUFF KING.
The Audience Completely Mystified,
The Verdict was Unanimous.
Nothing like it Ever Seen in Bombay before.
The Police and Public are invited to bring their own HANDCUFFS and CHAINS.
HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW LIONS,
"SULTAN AND JULIET?"
IF NOT DO,
As it is the Most Sensational Lion Act ever put before a Bombay Audience.
NOVEL!
SENSATIONAL!!
THRILLING!!!
The Audience are particularly requested to keep their seats during this NEW LION ACT and not distract the attention of
The Animals or their Trainer HERR BURGE.
LOOK OUT FOR OUR LOTTERIES
VALUABLE PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN order to keep connection with the REVISED TIMINGS of G. I. P. PUNJAB and NAGPUR MAIL TRAINS from 1st JANUARY, 1905, the TIMINGS of TRAINS on the H. G. V. Section of this Railway will be ALTERED as follows:—

No. 31 UP MIXED which leaves Hyderabad at present at 12-30 will leave there at 9-15. Secunderabad at 10-10, Nandod at 23-57, Jalna at 9-45, Aurangabad at 13 and arrive at Manmar at 17 instead of 20 o'clock the next day so as to connect with the Down Nagpur Mail which leaves Manmar at 18 and the Down Punjab Mail which leaves Manmar at 22-18.

No. 33 UP MIXED will leave Hyderabad at 18 as at present and arrive at Manmar at 23-40 instead of 2 as at present.

No. 32 DOWN MIXED will leave Manmar at 8-50 instead of 7-30 and arrive at Hyderabad at 12-50.

No. 34 DOWN MIXED will leave Manmar at 29-30 instead of 21-45 and arrive at Hyderabad at 6 same as at present.

Detailed timings are shown in the Time Tables posted at all stations.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Secunderabad Deccan, 1st January 1905.

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 14th JANUARY, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 p. m. on MONDAY, 9th January, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay 5 January, 1905.

TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, BOMBAY 1904.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Open every day including SUNDAYS from 3 to 11 P. M. Admission Re. 1. Family Coupon Books of 20 Tickets for Rs. 10.

The Committee have decided not to sell any more non-transferable Coupon Books of Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

Water Chute Ride Charge reduced to 8 annas.

Tram Cars available till 11-30 P. M.

VITHALDAS D. THAKERSEY,
Chairman,
Exhibition Committee.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
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SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE:—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Carylon's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1897 decided by the SUDDER POUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 186 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Machinery Section. See Our EXHIBITS of the "Service," "the Railway," "the Shikari, the Domestic" "the Club" and the "Field Service" SODA WATER MACHINES, etc. THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, Ghorupdeo, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

REQUIRED SMART and EXPERIENCED Compounders, Hindoos or Mahomedans. Good salary will be given to really Competent men. Apply to Box No. 1776 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—Energetic and Intelligent PUPILS for an Efficient and Systematic Course in Accountancy, Mercantile Law and Business Methods, Terms exceedingly moderate. Perfect satisfaction ensured and passing Guaranteed. Employments secured to Passed Students free of charge. New Term begins JANUARY, 1905. Apply to S. B. BILLIMORIA, A. F. I. A., Principal, Commercial Training Institution, 10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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Under instructions, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction On WEDNESDAY the 11th January 1905 at 2-30 p m at their Sale-Rooms No 4 Forbes and Medow Street Fort a large stock of Jewellery consisting of loose diamonds, shers of pearls, brooches pair, of diasand, earrings, diamond rings, buttons, scarf-pins, ruby necklace, hoop rings, nose-rings, gold and silver coins ear-drops &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th January 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLDSMOBILE MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Room, on account of the concerned—
1 Oldsmobile Motor Car, to seat four persons in working order.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
25 Volumes Morroco bound Encyclopedia Brittanica.
Furniture such as marble top table, chest of drawer, writing table with pigeon hole, book case, meatsafe wardrobe, teak cot, mirror door, wardrobe, glass door show cupboards, sofas, chairs, case of 12 pair fish knives and, forks, silver banjo in case harmonium.
1 handsome upright piano with new frame in good order.
1 cottage piano by Soundy and Co.
1 square sympathetic piano by Rose and Sons.
1 walnut cottage piano by Soundy and Co.
1 American 7 octave cottage organ in good order
By order of the concerned:—
1 large collection of new bentwood chairs by Kohn of the late National Congress Pavillion in small lots to suit buyers

AT 2 P. M.

1 two Cylender 7 H.P steam motor car for kesosine, mail phaeton body, hord pneumatic tyres
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1 gent's bicycle, "golden rod."
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CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 9th January 1905.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,530,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	530,000

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LONDON, JAN. 6.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £88 5-8 = — 3-16
3 do. Rentes ..... 97 3-4 = — 1-4
3 1-3 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £106 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £65 11-16 = + 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 7-8 = — 1-16
2 months hence ..... 27 1-2 = — unchanged
Spot in New York ..... 60 1-2 = — 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris on demand ..... 25·13 1-2 = — 1-2
Berlin " ..... 20·40 3-4 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4·87 3-8 = + 1-4

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills 2 1-2 per cent = + 1-8
3 " " " 2 1-2 per cent = unchanged
4 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 7-8 per cent = + 1-4
7 day market loans ..... 1 7-8 per cent = + 1-8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.
Silver to Bombay ..... £ 190,000
Gold do ..... £ 70,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 9-16 D.-J., done firm

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 3 1 sellers.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 30 3-4 D.-J. sellers
White Karachi 29 1-2 D.-J., sellers } quiet
Red Karachi 28 3-8 D.-J. sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 5-8 A. M. one steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7-8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Aboukir and D Balduino.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firmer. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 3·79—2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 3,000. Futures closed firm.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
3 80	3·83	3·85
+12	+12	+11
April-May	May-June	June-July
3·88	3·91	3·94
+11	+11	+11
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
3 97	3·99	4·01
+12	+12	+12

Receipts at U S Ports 30,000
Do. last year 33,000
Exports to Great Britain 18,000
Do. do Continent 3,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 7·35+25
Futures, month of March ..... 7·15+28
Do. do. July ..... 7·37+25

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 7·00+1-8
Futures, month of April ..... 6·99
Do. do. July ..... 7·15
Tone at close ..... steady
Week's receipts at U.S. ports 193,000
" exports to Great Britain 97,000
" Continent 150,000
Stock at U.S. ports 976,000
" Interior ports 769,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 6th January, 1905:—

Cotton	9,270 bales.
Wheat	17,707 cwts.
Linseed	3,474 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,599 "
Ghingellyseed	12,655 "
Poppyseed	4 "
Groundnuts	632 "
Castorseed	272 "
Rice	3,945 "
Myrabollams	2,689 "
Cottonseed	12,757 "
Mowraseed	1,436 "
Gram	1,914 "
Jowar	115 "
Maize	1,539 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion ..... Rs. 5,83,680
Gold Coin ..... Rs 1,20,000

BOMBAY, JAN. 7.

Exchange—Tone steadier.
Bank T. T. 1s. 4 1-16
Bank Demand ..... 1s 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-2
Marks 3 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 137
Shanghai 30 do do 193
Japan 30 do do Jan.-Feb. 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet
Cash 97 14
1st Settlement 1st February 97 13
Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November 6 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July ..... 4 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 5 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 1 1-2 to 5 2
Do Forward 5 3 April-May
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready 5 10
Do Forward 5 12
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 12 0
Do Forward 5 14
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.
Ready 5 8 0
Do Forward 5 13 May
Castorseed—Tone firm.
Ready 25 1-2
Do Forward 28 May
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm.
Howree Khandeish ..... Rs. 37 to 38
15 per cent Mixed ..... Rs. 37 to 37 1-2
25 per cent " ..... Rs. 36 1-2
50 per cent " ..... Rs. 35
Black Kutnee ..... Rs. 33 to 35

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone— easier.
Estimated sales ..... bales 6,000
Imports ..... do. 26,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
3·72	3·75
—8	—8
Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
3·77	3·80
—8	—8

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
3·83	3·86	3·89
—8	—8	—8
Aug.-Sept.		Sept.-Oct.
3·91		3·93
—8		—8

COTTON.—The market was steadier to-day following home advices and prices have advanced Rs. 3 to 4 per candy. Business is very limited at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	167	157	...	25 Jan.
Bengal (H.G.) (Ry. terms) ...	170	160	...	do.
Oomravatee description (M.-G.)	170	160	...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	177	171 do.
Do. do.	...	...	169	163 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.)	...	...	171	165 25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)	178	172	...	do.
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G)	179	178	...	25 Jan.
Nagpur and Kamptee ...	181	175	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	205	...	...	25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	...	...	200 15/25 do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GORGES—Dec 15, at Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, w'fe of Major E H Gorges, D S O, the Manchester Regt, of a daughter.

THOMPSON—Dec 12, at Karnal, Punjab, wife of J P Thompson, deputy Commissioner of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PURVIS—GILMOUR—Dec 13, at Morningside Parish Church, Edinburgh, Capt K W Purvis, of Glimerton, Fife, to Henrietta Walton, daughter of Sir J Gilmour, of Montrave, Bart.

RITCHIE—SLOCOCK—Dec 15, at St Jude's Southsea, Major Gen J Ritchie, late Royal Art, to Louisa Mary, widow of A Slocock, of Montagu House, Southsea, and daughter of the late H H Cannan.

STERICKER—YOUNG-JAMIESON—Dec 15, at the parish church, Bodmin, A W Stericker, lieutenant, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf, son of the late F Stericker, of Blackheath, to Harriet, daughter of Major Young Jamieson of Castle Hill, Bodmin.

WEEKES—MCGEOCH.—Dec 17, at St Marylebone parish church, H E Weekes, of the 4th Goorkhas Indian Army, to Helen Dorothy McGeoch, of Glasgow, and of Mrs McGeoch, of Colchorne Court London.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—Dec 17, at Sellinge, Hythe, Kent, Major R Butler, late ridingn aster, Royal Art, aged 80.

CAMPBELL—Dec 19, G A Campbell, M D deputy inspector general Royal Navy of St Leonards Road Ealing aged 62.

GERRARD—Dec 8, at Bath House Exmouth, Devon, Mary Ann Stephens, widow of the late J G Gerrard, colonel 1st Bengal Fusiliers aged 89.

HILL—Dec 18, at Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park Sybella Hill eldest daughter of the late Col Philipots R E, and widow of Major Gen Sir W Hill K C S I.

MACOLL—Dec 15, at Camden Hill Square N Macoll M A late editor of the Athenoeum.

RIDEOUT—Dec 13, at Sussex Mansions, South Kensington General J W Rideout, Indian Army, son of the late H W Rideout of Chesham Park Sussex, and Lansdown Bath, aged 77.

ROGERS—Dec 17, at The Gables Swanage Florence Mary, wife of Capt S Rogers late Royal Art.

SARGENT—Dec 15 at Morehampton Road Dublin Alice Dinah widow of the late Major Gen E W Sargent aged 75.

TOWNSHEND—Dec 13 at Thurlaston Rectory, Hinckley Mary Town-shend widow of the late Col E D Townshend aged 78.

VALPY—Dec 18 at Enborne Lodge Newbury R H Valpy son of the late Capt A B Valpy R N of Combe Lodge Blagdon Somerset aged 65.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GILL—On Christmas day, at No 39, Civil Lines, Roorkee William James Gill, Postal Department (Retired.)

POLWHELE—January 1, at Budaun, Annie Louisa (Nan), the beloved wife of J A Polwhele, Resident Engineer, R and K Ry.

PURE BLOOD.

KEMP'S

"CLOVERINE."

RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 1-22m. 1-25n. Low water, 7-28m. 8-58n.
Britannia Mills Co., Oriental Buildings, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Warren's Circus 9 p m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition 3 to 11 p. m.

HIGH COURT.—The Bombay High Court re-opened on Saturday on the termination of the Christmas recess. The Appellate Side was closed as is usual on Saturdays. On the Original Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor presided in the two division Courts.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—The Bombay Art Society conversazione and prize distribution and private view of the pictures for members and their friends will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Arts on Monday, the 23rd inst, at 4-30 p. m., and the Exhibition will be opened to the public on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 8 a. m. All members and intending subscribers should lose no time in sending their subscriptions to the Hon. Secy. Art Society, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES AT THE EXHIBITION.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, who are exhibiting at the Bombay Industrial Exhibition, the art work done on their ordinary sewing machines have now received 21 samples of art work specially executed for Exhibition by their art exhibit department. These samples make a pleasing exhibit of this particular feature of their business and are well suited to the purpose they have in view viz. to show what exquisite art work a Singer's ordinary sewing machine can turn out. Orchids, Forget-me-nots, Roses, Hawthorns, Narcissus, are effectively worked on linen doylies. The natural colours and poses of birds and animals are worked on satin in a manner to rival a painter's brush. A sample called "His master's voice" depicts all the feelings of a dog hearing his master's voice.

BURNT TO DEATH.—At the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. P Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Bhicoo Gunnoo, a Hindu, aged about thirty-five years. The evidence showed that the deceased was a cart-driver and lived at Girgaum Road; but for the last four months he had been out of his mind, wandering about the streets and speaking incoherently. On the 25th December last, a policeman, while on patrol duty, found the deceased lying in Lohar Chawl Street with marks of burns on his legs and conveyed him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The hospital authorities having pronounced it to be a suspicious case of plague, he was removed to the Maratha Hospital, where he was detained until the 3rd instant, when he was transferred to the J.J. Hospital for treatment of the burns he had received. He died on Friday last. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from burns, but under what circumstances he came by such burns, there was no evidence to show.—Another inquest was held at the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday, regarding the death of Doobri Mankoo, a sweetmeat seller, aged about thirty years. The deceased arrived in Bombay about five days ago from his native country, with burns all over his body, which, he said, he had received some days previous to his arrival by falling into a pan of boiling oil while in a fit. He was removed by his brother to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Friday last. It was stated that the deceased had been subject to fits for the last nine years. The Jury returned a verdict of death from burns, caused by his falling into jaipan of boiling oil while in a fit.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETING.

The Bombay Third Extra Meeting was held on Saturday afternoon, on the Mahalaxmi Race-course under even more favourable conditions than the previous ones. There was comparatively a fairly good attendance, while the entries—particularly in the second, third and sixth events—were large. During the afternoon the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers enlivened the proceedings with a fine selection of music. Six events, as usual, figured on the official card, opening with "The Sydney Plate," for which only five faced the barrier. Olga, whom very small odds could be obtained, was considered a laural, and this mare highly flattered her admirers by racing home an easy winner. The second event—The New Comers' Plate—drew fourteen to the scratch. The race seemed an open affair, though Wait-a-While and Arab Lord found many backers. All expectations, however, were upset by Salvador,—a rank out-sider—beating the bunch at the finish. Another large field was attracted by the Lilliput Plate, which proved another upset. Clever Boy, Zuriff and Calcutta were about the only three of whom anything might have been expected. The verdict, however, at the finish was disappointing. Umiser, on whom very long odds were offered, matching the victory from Settler, (another outsider) by half a length. Five faced the starter for the New Year Plate. Fando was considered the most likely, while others fancied the Earl. The finish found the backers of the latter galloway financially better off. The fifth event, the Colaba Plate, was the favourite's race, Hadhur, on whom very small odds could be obtained racing home the leader by as much as two lengths and a half. The afternoon racing terminated with the Desert Plate, which drew another good field, but here again backers were deceived. It was generally considered a race between Nainava, False Start, and Grey Fox, but Vasco, on whom tens were freely offered, romped in victorious by half a length. Details:—

The Sydney Plate.—Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's br aus m Olga 9st ..... Foster 1
Mr H J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn 8st ... Beaumont 2
Captain Sullivan's ch aus g Curfew Bell 7st ..... Dhondi 3
Major G Moore's b e m Lady Jess 7st 7lbs ... Lalla 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Annie Laurie 7st 5lbs ..... Trahan 0

The five got away at a level start. Haydn on the inside broke through after a short distance, with Olga second, and Curfew Bell third. Down the bend Haydn was still leading, but near home Olga shot out and won by a length and a half with Haydn second and Curfew Bell third. Half a length divided second and third. Time—1 min. 5 1-5 secs.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Ogla; 3 to 1 against Haydn, 4 to 1 Curfew Bell, 12 to 1 Lady Jess, and 20 to 1 Annie Laurie.

The New Comers' Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs 100; third, Rs 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1904. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs W I. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Syed Rasheed's b a h Salvador 8st 8lbs ..... Etul 1
Messrs M Goculdass A Nanjee and A M Ameer's ch a h Arab Lord 8st 5lbs ..... Foster 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Victor Wild 7st 10lbs ..... Trahan 3
Messrs Abdulla Tamimi and Abdool Aziz Tamimi's b a h Senior 8st 11lbs ..... Dhondi 0
Lt Falconer Stewart's b a h Midlothian 8st 11lbs ..... Robertson 0
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Practical 8st 11lbs ..... King 0
Mr Majeed Jurji's g a h Sarab 8st 8lbs ..... Poas 0
Mr Dawood Essack's ch a h Protector 8st 8lbs ..... C B Mahomed 0
Mr Peel's b a h Speedwell 8st 2lbs ..... Oomerkhan 0
Mr Syed Hassoon's b a h Bookbit 7st 13lbs ..... Nama 0
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Wait-a-While 7st 13lbs ..... Heroo 0
Messrs M Goculdass, and A Nanjee and S A Wahed's g a h Highborn 7st 7lbs ..... Kanai 0
Mr Lennox's g a h Dutchman 7st 7lbs ..... Beaumont 0
Mr Fasheed Shamlan's b a h British India 7st 7lbs ..... Native 0

The large field got away in a bunch. Arab Lord gradually gained ground and led to the two furlongs with Speedwell close at its heels, the favourite, Wait-a-While, lying last. After some distance Heroo was thrown off the favourite, but fortunately escaped with only a severe shaking. Down the straight Salvador broke through and won from Arab Lord by two lengths, Victor Wild securing third place. Three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Time—56 secs.

Betting:—Evens Wait-a-While, 3 to 1 against Arab Lord, 7 to 1 Protector and Speedwell, 12 to 1 Sarab, 15 to 1 Salvador, and 20 to 1 the rest.

The Lilliput Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab 13-3 and under, new measurement. 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1902, of race value Rs. 150 or over; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 12lbs.; oftener, 18lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Mahomed bin Talib's g a h Umber 8st, 12lbs. ..... C B Mahomed 1
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Settler 8st. 11b. ..... Oomerkhan 2
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's g a h Zuriff 9st. 4lbs. ..... Robertson 3
Mr Nasar Abdulla's g a h Clever Boy 9st. 1lb. ..... Heroo 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Reflector 8st. 12lbs. ..... Kanai 0
Mr J Jacob's b a h Chiragh 8st. 12lbs. ..... Dhondi 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta 8st. 4lbs. ..... Foster 0
Mr A S Oomersa g a h Defiance 8st. 4lbs. ..... Native 0
Mr Sahad bin Farsi's b a h Bhayajee 8st. 3lbs. ..... Syed 0
Capt G D Price's b a h Terror 8st. 1lb. ..... Trahan 0

Chiragh gave some trouble at the post. The hoisting of the barrier found Clever Boy breaking well away with Zuriff and Settler in close attendance. The three furlong post was passed in the same order. At the bend settler shot out, but nearing the winning post lost the lead to Umber who won by only half a length, Zuriff being third; a length and a half behind Settler. Time—1 min. 10 secs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Clever Boy, 3 to 1 against Zuriff and Calcutta, 8 to 1 Reflector, 10 to 1 Settler and Terror, and 12 to 1 the others.

The New Year Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over, since 31st March, 1902, W. A. and C. reduced 12lbs. Penalties—Winners, since 31st March, 1902, of race value Rs. 150 or over, once 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; thrice, 14lbs.; oftener 21lbs. Winner since the above date of race value Rs. 240, or over; once, 5lbs.; oftener, 10lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies 14-2 and under, 7lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A W P's br aus g The Earl 8st. 2lbs ... Native 1
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando 8st. 12lbs ... Oomerkhan 2
Mr W Moran's b aus m Carolina by Carlyon Flanoline 7st. 10lbs ..... Beaumont 3
Mr H B Pike's bl aus g Musketeer 8st. 7lbs ..... Robertson 0
Mr S A Wahed's ch aus g Hughle 8st 2lbs ... King 0

The Earl jumped off with the lead, and maintained it to the bend when Fando and Musketeer took up the running down the straight. The Earl again shot out and won from Fando by 1 1-2 lengths, with Carolina third. Two lengths divided second and third. Time—1 min. 17 secs.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Fando, 2 to 1 against Carolina, 3 to 1 against the Earl and Musketeer, and 4 to 1 Hughle.

The Colaba Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,00 or over, W. A. reduced 5lbs. Allowances—Ponies, 14 hands, new measurement, 5lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hadhur 8st 9lbs ..... C B Mahomed 1
Mr Abdul Razak's g a h Young Cardigan 7st 6lbs ..... Kanai 2
Mr A M Amer's g a h Lachin 8st 7lbs ..... Foster 3
Mr Syed Rashid's ch a h Sahab 8st 12lbs ..... Oomerkhan 0
Mr D Bomanjee's g a h Royal Blood 8st 9lbs ..... Native 0
Mr Oosman Jamal's b a h Saizar 8st 7lbs ... Heroo 0
Mr A W P's g a h Silver Prince 8st 7lbs ... Native 0
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Akyab 8st 7lbs ... Syed 0
Mr A R Amer's ch a h Orme 7st 6lbs ..... Etul 0

Hadhur showed his heels as the barrier went up with Yong Cardigan a close attendant. At the half mile the field closed up. Down the bend Hadhur again advanced and maintained the lead to the finish, with Young Cardigan second, and Lachin third. Won by 2 1-2 lengths, half a length separating second and third. Time—1 min. 39 4-5 secs.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Hadhur, 2 to 1 against Sahab, 5 to 1 Lachin, 10 to 1 Silver Prince, 12 to 1 Royal Blood, and 20 to 1 the others.

The Desert Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Beatty's g a h Vasco 7st 6lbs ..... Dhondi 1
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h False Start 8st 10lbs ..... Robertson 2
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainava 8st 6lbs ..... C B Mahomed 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Grey Fox 9st ..... Foster 0
Mr Artin A E sayie's g a h Little Joker 8st 8lbs ..... Heroo 0

Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 8st 7lbs ..... Oomerkhan 0
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dilerjung 7st 13lbs ..... Kanai 0
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck 7st 13lbs ..... Beaumont 0
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's g a h Kismut 7st 10lbs ..... Trahan 0
Mr M Hormusjee's g a h Bukhtawar 7st 8lbs ..... Lalla 0

The field got away at an excellent start. Vasco showed up and maintained his lead till the three furlong post when False Start collared him. Near home, however, Vasco again advanced and won by half a length, Nainava being third. A length between second and third.

Betting:—2 to 1 against False Start Grey Fox and Nainava, 3 to 1 against Mooreed, 6 to 1 against Little Joker, 7 to 1 against Kismut, and 10 to 1 the rest.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 23RD DECEMBER

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 23rd December. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Aitkin, Mr and Mrs E
Adair, Miss
Anderson Mr J
Bulteel, Lt and Mrs C E and infant
Brander, Mr and Mrs and 2 Misses
Blood, Miss K M N
Blair, Mr D T
Baumgartner, Miss
Duff, Mr and Mrs A
Darbyshire, Mr J H
Emily Sister Gertrude
Eyres, Mrs
Frere, Mr J H
Fraser, Mr Thos.
Gain, Mr A W
Garstrang, Mr H C
Giles, Mrs
Holmes, Mr W C
Hendley, Dr G A
Harington, Capt
Hodgkinson, Mr
Kidd, Mr A
Lecky, Mr A C
Menzies, Mr T P O
Marsland, Mr F and Miss
Martin, Mrs and 2 children
Pooley, Mr A S
Scallon, Mrs P O
Toomey, Mr E
Tanish, Mr and Mrs J R and infant
Vane Hon H C
Vaughan, Mr R B
Wood Rev A
Walker, Miss S E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allen, Mr and Mrs H J
Burton, Major and Mrs R B
Birkmyre, Mr A
Bell, Mr W M
Chatterton, Capt and Mrs B R
Crawley, Major E and Lady Violet
Dixon, Mr G
Delamaine, Major and Mrs W E and infant
Davidson, Mr J
Dhurn, Mr R R
Darner, Mr B
Elphinstone, Mrs A P A
Grocock, Mr W A
Hardwick, Mrs P
Lukis, Col Mrs and Miss
McDonald, Mr F G
Nath, Mr R B
Ogg, Mr and Mrs J D
Powell, Mr W H
Perin, Mr and Mrs
Padshah, Mr
Paul, Mr A W
Robinson, Mr C C
Smith, Major R A
Shields Mr and Mrs R
Sime, Miss
Terrell, Mr and Mrs G
Tullock, Mr and Mrs
Weld, Mr
Yates, Mr

FROM PORT SAID.

Aninos, Mr
Becker Mrs and Infant
Bartlett, Miss M
Carson, Mrs
Cunningham Col J
Chapman, Miss E
Damala, Mr
Jefferies, D D Ven W M
Luddington, Mr and Mrs
Langmuir, Mrs
Morton, Maj W R
Maybury, Miss
Morrow, Miss M
Peck, Capt G S
Roberts, Mr
Rhoades, Mr W J
Shea, Mr Barsclough
Stewart, Nurse
Smith, Mrs E T
Stevens, Mrs
Studley, Miss E
Tietkins, Mr E A
Victor, Mr and Mrs
Wyeth, Mrs W M and 2 Misses

FROM SUEZ—Sevastopuls, Mr C

FROM ADEN.

Baur, Mr G
Hommijee, Mr N
Kinpfel, Mr L

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

MOTOR CAR AWARDS.

THE awards for the motor cars exhibited at the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition were declared on Saturday evening. There were on show over thirty cars of different makes, many of which had competed in the recent Delhi-Bombay reliability trials. The cars were divided into three classes according to their prices and Colonel Milne, Mr. Basil Johnson, Mr. Dawson, Major Swinton, Mr. Hogarth and Mr. Bell were appointed Judges to award medals. The following awards have been made by the Judges:—

Class A.

1st Gold Medal...Fiat (Count di Gropello).
2nd Gold Medal...De Dietrich (Mon Sorel)
1st Silver Medal...Thorneycroft (Mr Kennedy).
2nd Silver Medal...Lanchester (K. S. Ranjitsingji).

Class B.

1st Gold Medal...Darracq (Messrs. Hill and Sawyer).
2nd Gold Medal...Orleans (Mr. Rodewald)
1st Silver Medal...Argyle (Mr. Esdaile)
2nd Silver Medal...Clement Bayard (Major Meyer)
3rd Silver Medal...Humber (Bombay Cycle Company)

Class C.

1st Gold Medal... Wolseley (K. and S. Cycle Co.) / Wolseley (Mr. Skelton)
2nd Gold Medal...Minerva (Mr. Zuberbhuler)
1st Silver Medal...Humberette (Bombay Cycle Agency).

The Special Gold Medal to the best Car in the show has been awarded to the "Fiat."

The Special Silver Medal for Native Built Car as a Mark of Appreciation has been awarded to the "Indian Motor."

BOMBAY YACHT RACES.

The following Races were sailed on Saturday afternoon. At the time of Starting it was a flat-calm with a strong ebb tide, which obliged all the yachts to anchor for sometime on the starting line, until a very light breeze, from the West set in. The result was that instead of the three different classes getting away at intervals of ten minutes the sixteen yachts drifted over the line together.

A Class Yachts Handicap Race—Sailed at 2 p.m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats	Allowances M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M. S.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Forella	8 24	Mr C T R Scovell ...	3 0 0	5 44 53	2 36 23
Sapphire ...	14 0	Capt Motor R E & Mr R H H Hopkins	3 0 0	6 1 48	2 47 44
Melody	19 36	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 0 0	5 55 0	2 35 24
Stella	14 0	Col H W Boyd, I M S	3 0 0	Did not finish	
Iseo	27 4	Mr E Faulkner	3 0 0	6 17 47	2 56 43
Aileen	Sch	Mr N N Wadia	3 0 0	5 34 23	2 34 23

From the Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port, round the Committee Vessel, round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard, thence to the Committee Vessel.

Course No 7 = 11·2 miles—1st Prize won by Aileen and 2nd Prize won by Melody—Time-limit 6 p.m.—Wind W N W, Strength Calm to moderate.

B Class Yachts Handicap Race—Sailed at 2-50 p.m.

Names of Boats	Allowances M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M. S.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Janetta ..	Sch	Officers R E	2 50 0	Did not finish	
Pixie	2 24	Mr E R Smetham ...	2 50 0	5 43 20	2 53 6
Trixie	2 24	Mr A M Monteath	2 50 0	5 54 6	3 3 42
Bayonne..	11 12	Maj-Curtis R A M C	2 50 0	6 0 75	2 59 33
Joan	26 24	Capt H S Black R I M	2 50 0	6 4 15	3 47 51
Mannikin	4 48	Officers, R A	2 50 0	6 1 21	3 5 32

From the Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy, W N W of Butcher Island leaving it to Port, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel.

Course No 13 = 9·6 miles—Time limit 6 p.m.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race—Sailed at 2-40 p.m.

Names of Boats,	Allowance, M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M S	Time of Arrival. H M S	Time of Corrected Time. H M S.
Tomtit	Sch	Dr F M Gibson	2 40 0	5 46 17	3 6 17
Meg	Sch	Mr C H Byrne ...	2 40 0	5 45 20	3 5 20
Lapwing ..	8 30	Mr E C Richards ...	2 40 0	5 51 34	3 3 4
Maud	12 45	Mr J E Needham..	2 40 0	Did not start	

From the Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy and round the P and O Mooring Buoy, "B" off Cross Island leaving both to Port, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel.

Course No 13

"LALIMLI"

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BOMBAY,
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CHARLES JAMES,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1905.

"LIVES OF INDIAN OFFICERS."

WE used to be told and used to believe that "Lives of great men all remind us, We can make our lives sublime, And departing leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time." But of late, greater men, or smaller men, have taken to examining the lives of great men and applying the miscroscope even to the footprints, and make us doubt whether we had not better leave the lives of great men alone, lest we find that except in fame they are not quite so good as ourselves. Still biographers will bring out biographies, and we must take them for what they are worth, and appreciate the will and intention of the publishers, whether they wish to afford us the means of self-improvement or only to make pecuniary profit. Sir J. W. Kaye, the author of the "History of the Sepoy War" and other similar works, a long time ago, wrote the "Lives of Indian Officers" and a new edition has just been placed upon the market, through Messrs Keliher and Co. They evidently believe they can teach us something. But beginning with Lord Cornwallis, the work ends with General John Nicholson. It might be expected that in publishing a new edition, the book would have been brought up to date, and the lives of India Officers of more recent times added. But we presume that in the opinion of their advisers modern men are beneath notice. Perhaps; but future biographers—if biography survive—will discover their worth and hold them up as targets for a later generation to throw mud at, just in the same way. It is interesting to know how Sir J. W, Kaye came to write his "Lives". For many years he collected information about Indian heroes and gathered together from different original sources, information relating both to the public services and the private lives of many of those whose careers he had been asked to write of by a magazine editor. He accumulated many large manuscript volumes, the outcome of years of historical research, full of personal correspondence, and biographical notes and extensive collections of original papers. The life of Henry Martin, he gathered principally from the volumes of Sargent and Wilberforce, but from the correspondence of Charles Grant, the elder, made over to him by his son, Lord Glenelly, he was able to glean something to impart a little novelty to that, the most familiar chapter of his work.

The memoirs of Burnes Conolly, Pottinger, Todd, Henry Lawrence, Niell and Nicholson were all written from orginal materials, supplied to Sir John by relatives and friends. The journals and correspondence of Sir Alexander Burnes were given to Sir John by Dr. James Burnes. The journals of Eldred Pottinger were detained by his family by the assistance of Captain William Eastwick, then of the India Council, who was one of Sir Henry's most cherished friends and associates. From the Pottinger and Conolly families he received documents throwing light upon the careers of the most distinguished of their members. For the lives of others Sir John drew upon his own resources, having known them intimately and for many years. With regard to Niell and Nicholson, he tells us that from the widow of one of them and from the mother of the other, he received the materials which enabled him to write, albeit very imperfectly, the lives of these heroic men When he first offered the work to the public, he said that, although to some small extent, perhaps, accidental circumstances may have favoured his choice of these particular Indian worthies from among so many, he believed it would be considered that, on the whole, they represented the Indian services as fairly and as completely as if the selection had been wholly the result of an elaborate design. The omission of Sir James Outram was explained by the remark that he was entitled to a book to himself. The omission of men in the Medical Service was apologised for, but not explained. Sir John expressing his regret that the volumes contained no example drawn from it—"a service which was never wanting in men equally eminent for those professional attainments which are exercised so unstintingly in the cause of our suffering humanity and for those heroic qualities which are exemplified by deeds of gallantry in the field, and by lives of daring adventure." The work, in its new edition, is what it was in earlier, a biographical history of India from the days of Cornwallis to the days of Canning, And it is justly claimed that all the great wars, which, during those momentous three-quarters of a century, have developed so remarkably the military and political genius of the Services of the East India Company, are illustrated more or less in its pages.

In his moralising, Sir John Kaye expressed the hope that the youth of England would see in the pages of his "Lives," what men, "merely by the force of their own personal character, can do for their country in India and what they can do for themselves." We almost expected he would have said something about opportunity, in this connection. But Sir John merely observed, and his successor apparently agrees, that in those days it mattered very little whence a youth came, or whither he went, or to what service he was attached; if he had the right stuff in him he was sure to make his way to the front. That may have been the case in times gone by, just as it is to-day, but opportunity has a good deal to do with a man's rise in the world, and it would be difficult to persuade those who now retire under the age rule that they have not always had the right stuff in them and that their failure to rise to the top of the tree has not been lack of influence and consequently lack of opportunity. Still the work does show how youths from the middle-class families of our British Islands have gone into the Great Eastern world and by their own unaided energies, or otherwise, carved their way to fame and fortune The patronage system of the East India Company, it is urged, long condemned as a crying abuse, and at last, as such, utterly abolished, opened the Gates of India to a hardy, robust race of men, who looked forward to a long and honourable career and looked back only to think of the joy with which their success would be traced by loving friends in their old homesteads. Those hardy and robust men are still with us. The system under which they are recruited is not capable of much improvement at present, and we have little fear that opportunity arising, some of the men of the present day will rise to distinction equal to that of those whose names appear in Sir John Kaye's book.

TAXES ON PILGRIMS.

It might be expected that a Chief, whose territory enjoys all the prestige and sanctity associated with the possession of a famous shrine of pilgrimage, would be the recipient of many benedictions and the subject of many prayers by the devotees who visit his State. If we are to judge from a memorial which has been sent to us, the contrary is certainly the case in regard to the Rana of Danta. Danta is a State in the Mahikanta Agency and possesses a shrine of the Hindu goddess Shri Ambaji which is the point of pilgrimage for thousands, especially during the months of August, September, October and November. Before railway communication was provided, the Chiefs of Sudaima and Danta levied a capitation tax on the pilgrims in consideration of protection guaranteed to them while passing through somewhat wild tracts of country. With the opening of the railway the established route to the shrine was from Abu-Road Station, a distance of twelve miles. There seems to have been no cause for complaint until three years ago when a second and longer route was established on the opening of the Roh Station on the Rajputana Malwa Railway. Not only is the road from the latter place to the shrine said to be six miles longer, but it is described as in other ways much more inconvenient for the pilgrims than the Abu Road route. There is no adequate supply of water and no satisfactory accommodation en route, while the road is described as being wild and rough. The pilgrims naturally prefer the shorter and more convenient route but for some reason the Rana of Danta takes special pains to ensure that the pilgrims shall travel by the longer and less desirable route. No pilgrim is admitted to the neighbourhood of the shrine without a passport from the Rana of Danta, but while this is readily granted to those travelling by the Roh-Ambaji route it is alleged that pilgrims going by the other route are subjected to deliberate delay. Agents of the Rana impress upon the devotees that the only means of avoiding this delay is to decide to travel by the route which this Chief prefers. Part of the Abu-Ambaji route, which is preferred by the pilgrims, passes through the territory of the Siroi Durbar between whom and the Rana of Danta, it is suggested, there is a dispute.

One way in which the latter marks his disapproval of the Siroi Durbar is to exact a fine or tax of four annas from every pilgrim who cannot declare on oath that he has not made use of any ghari or cart while travelling over that part of the Abu-Ambaji route lying within the jurisdiction of the Siroi Durbar. It is an ingenious method of indicating displeasure with your enemy to fine all who may use his conveyances. But the pilgrims have further grievances against the Chief of Danta in his capacity of royal keeper of the shrine. Instead of the old tax of twelve annas a head from which women, Brahmins, Bhats, Sadhus barbers and some others were exempted, the pilgrims have now to pay a tax of Rs. 1-14 as. on going to the temple and a return tax of three and a quarter annas. Women and Brahmins have to pay a total of fourteen and a quarter annas each, and infants are taxed equally with adult pilgrims. Taxes are now also levied by the Rana of Danta on pilgrims proposing to visit the Dilwara Jain temples on Mount Abu, albeit they are situated in another State and the tolls levied on those visiting the Koleshwar Jain Kumbharia temples have been increased. There is also complaint of the extent of indirect taxation by the imposts levied on the sale of food and other articles in the neighbourhood of the shrine. The State, we are told, has a monopoly of every art and the sale of every article. The Rana of Danta seems to be exploiting the shrine for all it is worth in the interests of the State treasury and if his own subjects experience any lightening of the burdens of taxation in consequence, little fault can be found with him, however, deplorable it may appear in the eyes of pious Hindus. But it is a mistake to impose undue levies upon the pilgrims. There is probably a reason for the increased taxes, and for the Chief's predilection for the new road. But there should be no suggestion of interference with the liberty of the pilgrims in selecting their own route, except on sanitary grounds.

THE DISSENSION IN THE CHURCH.

MEMBERS of the Church of England in this country will be interested to learn that statements have appeared in print to the effect that "the historical case submitted on behalf of the High Church party to the Ritual Commission has been refuted, and that the Ritualists dread its publication." This, however, to say the least, is a bit premature, as up to the present time, the Commission has had its hands full, receiving reports of complaints against the ritual of some five hundred churches, and has not had time to receive expert evidence. Certain witnesses, as much for one side as the other, it is true, have ventured upon historical and legal arguments, but the preparation of what may be turned the expert historical and legal defence of the attacked practices is still, we believe, not quite complete. When it is submitted it will prove both important and interesting. Meanwhile, there is a strong feeling among High Churchmen against such episcopal pronouncements as that of the Bishop of Salisbury. The view taken is that moderate High Church prelates are merely composing such documents with a view of taking credit with the Commission for active steps, which would never have been taken, if their lordships had not become aware of the great amount of evidence, which the Church Association has supplied, of practices in their dioceses.

THE HOLY SYNOD.

THE protest, which M. Pobiedonostzeff, the Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, has addressed to the Tsar, is significant. The Church in Russia stands or falls with autocracy. The Orthodox Church is in fact the main support of the Throne, and the Procurator-General is the embodiment of reaction and persecution. There can be no doubt about the strength of the movement for reform in Russia when the Inquisitor-General has become alarmed. He protests to the Tsar against the insensate machinations of certain nobles to induce him to weaken his authority, and declares that the Sovereign possesses every right except the right to break his oath to preserve intact autocracy and the orthodox faith. In other words, the Tsar is great, but the Church is greater; and before the grim figure of the fanatic Pobiedonostzeff, Nicholas II must bow. There could be no better proof of the distance that separates orthodox Russia from enlightened Europe. The Church of which, next to the Tsar, M. Pobiedonostzeff is the representative, still denies to the peasantry the knowledge that the world is round or that this planet moves. Obviously only a convulsion can effect its attitude.

THE Viceroy may possibly go to Assam for a few days' shooting towards the end of February.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe, on Saturday, by the P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer Arabia, were:—General Sir John Fryer, K.C.B., Lady Victoria Carbery, Sir Carne Rasch and Count Gropello.

MR. WYNNE, Indian Member of the Railway Board, will take up the duties of his appointment on the 16th instant.

REPORTS from Kabul state that all continues well with the British Mission there. The weather had cleared, though the winter is a severe one in those latitudes.

THE Conference of Chambers of Commerce came to an end at Calcutta on Friday afternoon. The proceedings have been marked by the greatest harmony, and there is every inducement to repeat the gathering at a future period.

THE Viceroy's farewell dinner to Sir Edward Law on the 12th instant will be followed by a dance for which a large number of invitations will be issued.

THE R. I. M. steamer Clive is expected to arrive at Bombay from Singapore on the 23rd January, with the 73rd Carnatic Infantry, who, on arrival, will be landed at the Sassoon Dock, and railed to Aurangabad in two special troop trains at 18-15 and 19-5 o'clock same date.

THE arrangement under which merchandise imported into Rangoon for export to Western China is allowed a rebate of seven-eighths of the Customs duties on being cleared out of bond at Bhamo is working admirably. Trade has been stimulated owing to the simplicity of the procedure adopted.

THE Begum of Bhopal intends founding a city, to be called Ahmedabad, in memory of her deceased husband. Her Highness has caused it to be proclaimed that those wishing to build houses in the new city will be given the sites required "gratis." The foundations of a splendid palace have already been laid.

NATIVE papers published in North China state that it is the intention of the Central Government to appoint a Tartar General to Lhasa instead of an Imperial Resident as hitherto, and that the first official to fill the new post will probably be Yi Kien, formerly Vice-President of the Board of War, and at present Commissioner-General of Land Reclamation in Mongolia and Tartar General of Suiyuencheng, Shansi Province.

HIS Excellency the Governor will arrive at Charni Road Railway Station at 7-30 a.m. (local time) on the 17th instant from his tour in Sind. The arrival will be public. The Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, will furnish a Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 rank-and-file with a Captain and two Subaltern Officers with band and King's Colour at Charni Road Railway Station at 7-15 a.m. (local time) on the 17th instant to receive his Excellency. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7-30 a.m. (local time) on the 17th instant, to announce the arrival in Bombay of his Excellency.

RAI SARAT CHANDRA DAS, BAHADUR, C. I. E, read on Wednesday at the Asiatic Society of Bengal an interesting paper on the Hierarchy of the Dalai Lama (1406-1726). He described the origin of the Dalai Lama's power and its growth. Within the few years following 1409, when the school of Yellow Cap Lamas was founded, the influence of the brotherhood spread in a remarkable manner in all directions. In 1406 arose the monastery of Gahdan near Lhasa; soon after one of the founders disciples was invited to Pekin, and on his return to Tibet he established the monastery of Lhasa. In 1415 another disciple built the monastery of Dapung, and in 1446 a third disciple founded that of Tashilhumpo. It was through the teaching of these four great foundations that Tibet became the stronghold and the oracle of Northern Buddhism. The founder of the last mentioned monastery was canonised by the people, and the monks over whom he had ruled in his life time after his death imagined that his spirit might still dwell amongst them. The wish proved father to its own fulfilment. Some seven weeks after the abbot's death a child was born into the world, and in that child the good monks were pleased to see a reincarnation of their departed shepherd. Naturally enough the child was reared by the monks, was initiated into the mysteries of their cult, and was ultimately raised to the dignity of High Priest. On dying in 1541 he, in his turn, bequeathed his spirit to a four-year-old saint, who was also made High Priest in 1557, at the mature age of twenty. A few years later he went to Mongolia on the invitation of Altan Khan, who greeted him as Dalai Lama (Dalai being the Mongolian version of the Tibetan name Sonam), worshipped him and helped him to return to Tibet where he died—if a Dalai Lama can die—in 1587. It would be tedious to pursue him through his subsequent reincarnations. The author next went on to trace the decline of the Yellow Cap Brethren, and the growth of Chinese ascendency in Tibet. It appears that the history of the Yellow Cap Church is the history of Papal Church—minus its success.

YOMAI AND THE SUN FLAG.

THE MAINSPRING OF JAPANESE PROWESS.

(BY WILLIAM DURBAN.)

JAPAN is by far the world's most wonderful adept in borrowing, adapting, developing, and perfecting whatever it may deem expedient to copy or appropriate. Dai Nippon has never been too proud to learn from either her near neighbours, or from more distant quarters. Her great admirals have become familiar with their profession by study in British training-ships, and in the American Navy Yard at Annapolis. Twenty years ago I chatted with bright youths from Tokyo, Sendai, and Yokohama, who were studying at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin. Five years ago I noted, as I traversed various American States, large numbers of Japanese students, who were diligently picking up Western knowledge in the colleges and scientific establishments. In olden times, writes Mr. William Durban in the "Pall Mall Gazette", Japan for ages took her lessons from sources near at hand. She eagerly adopted the decorative arts of Korea, when she had none of her own. These she brought to a marvellous perfection. From China, passing by Confucius and Mencius, she borrowed the philosophy of Yomai, but proceeded, generation after generation, to elaborate and practise it, as the Chinese never did. Though this system has hardly been heard of in the West, the people being strangely and jealously reticent about it, yet it is one of the chief secrets of Japan's strength. Through the "School of Yomai" all the old Samurai passed. Myriads of fearless warriors of the Sun Flag have been disciplined by this unique method.

It may be useful to summarise the process by which, in accordance with the principles of Yomai, a Japanese gentleman of Samurai descent, converts his little son into a chivalrous champion of the adored Sun Flag, and of Dai Nippon. It has always been, and is still to-day, a process of which the far-famed "jiu-jitsu" is but a fractional element. The training commences almost in infancy, for a child of four is considered quite old enough to become a subject of the four drastic disciplines which enter into this extraordinary course of military education in the very home itself. These are applied to the training of the muscles, the stomach, the nerves, and the soul.

The discipline of the muscles, constitutes the first part of this formidable programme. When the little lad has passed his fourth birthday, he is one snowy winter's morning awakened by his father, and told to dress himself for his initial fencing lesson, from a master of the art of sword-play. But the business of dressing is, on this occasion, simple enough, for the apparel donned is only a single thin shirt and a "hakama," or short divided skirt. The fencing-master and his baby pupil go out together, bare-footed, on to the snow. Noticing the shivering of the little boy, the tutor encourages him with the assurance that in a very few minutes he will be delightfully warm. The sham fight begins. Master and scholar have bamboo swords. The child wears padded gauntlets and a face-guard. His master, holding out his weapon, bids the boy strike as freely as he pleases at it. This is the beginning of muscle-training for the arms. In a few minutes the young pupil is glowing and perspiring. He knows that he is to become one of his country's champions. He has never belonged to himself since the moment when his mother, as soon as she could take him to the temple, laid him on the altar, at the shrine of the guardian deity of the district, as a gift to the adored nation, and an embryo patriot-hero.

Every day there must follow some amount of muscle training by the practice of the art of sword-play. For there must be no relaxation. The muscles must be developed day by day. Then come lessons in that marvellous jiu-jitsu, which means the art of yielding, or of overcoming stronger wrestlers by the physical paradox of making their very strength their greatest disadvantage. It is the development of fine quality, not of conspicuous quantity, in the muscles, which the Nippon trainers value. The agility of the well-taught but slight-built wrestling contortionist is magical, and well-nigh incredible, but long years are spent in the cultivation of the exacting art in which the eye and the perceptive faculties, as well as the muscular system, are magnificently trained.

The mastering of appetite is the second stage of juvenile Samurai instruction. The stomach has to attend this severe school as well as the muscle. The child is still very young when his father suddenly one day begins to theorise to him on the probabilities of a time of war. Talking of the contingencies of a campaign, he explains that some day, when he is a grown soldier, fighting for the defence of his Emperor, he may be besieged in a fortress, without food or drink. And in order to acquire adequate powers of endurance, every true young patriot of Nippon should begin betimes to practise abstinence, as if actually undergoing the direct ordeal of war. Now begins a month of semi-starvation. Nothing but the smallest quantity of rice that can sustain life is allowed, the only relish added being a few pieces of pickled "daikon," a popular kind of radish. But what makes this period of training extra severe is that hard exercise is imposed, part of the philosophy of the discipline being that a siege is anything but a time of inaction. "My friend's father," says Adachi Kinnosuki, "in the days of this made-to-order starvation, had him climb a mountain, chop wood, roll the logs, and subjected him to all manner of physical exertion. One day, when he was about fifteen years of age, he was sent out upon a long journey. His servant accompanied him, and he was allowed to have two bowls of rice, and a piece of dried fish, and two cups of water per day, to sustain himself. At one time he was sent to Mount Atago. He was told to spend fifteen days on the mountain, and to sustain himself with whatever he could find with his own hands.

In facts like these we discover the reason why the Japanese troops were able to tramp such great distances day after day, on the rough mountainous tracks of Korea, to deliver three frontal attacks on the semi-permanent fortifications of Lino-yang, and to master the complicated and tortuous Manchurian geography, on the ridiculously scanty rations of rice, dried fish, and a few stray pickled plums.

Thirdly, comes the discipline of nerve and soul. "I recall," says Kinnosuki, "how we used to go to an old deserted house, which stood on the outskirts of the castled town of Kameyama. There was a genial gathering of boys, ranging from seven to sixteen years of age. An old man, the most wonderful of story-tellers, presided over the gathering. His fund of fearsome ghost stories was inexhaustible. Behind the dilapidated house stretched a bamboo grove, in the direction of a moss-covered graveyard of an ancient temple. The old man counted the number of his boy guests, and took as many candles into the graveyard. There he lit them, and hid them in all sorts of corners among the tombstones. Then he came back, to tell the most horrible, ghost stories. When the midnight hour came we drew lots, and the boy who drew No. 1 went through the three-hundred yard stretch of the thick bamboo-grove, in the thick darkness of midnight, to find one of the candles, and bring it back. The nights selected were always stormy. Many a night do I remember having waded through the mud of the bamboo forest to pass into the graveyard. But in more remarkable and virile days than ours, our sires went through still more trying training, for when they were not quite ten years old they had to visit, in the still hours of dark nights, the decapitated heads of criminals exposed on the highway for the ethical education of the passers-by, and they were told to leave a mark upon the scaffold to show that they were not in a hurry to escape from the grim sight.

At the beginning of the present war Admiral Togo, in a conversation, said: "I am not a learned scholar, but from my youth up my masters compelled me to examine, and carefully follow the teachings of the School of Yomai. It seems to me that a soldier can derive a great deal of benefit from the School of Yomai." What is this famous School of Yomai, of which such wonderful things are told by others, as well as Kinnosuki? It was simply the course of soul-training in which multitudes of the soldiers and sailors now at war with Russia graduated. It is the system of the Chinese philosopher Yomai, carried out to final issues.

(Concluded on page 6.)

DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

POLICE EXCESSES.

TSAR & THE HOLY SYNOD.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 6.

General Sakharoff reports that the Russian patrols damaged the Railway embankment and rooted up the telegraphs, six miles north of Haicheng.

A Japanese engine was derailed.

The battleships in Port Arthur have not yet been officially inspected, but it is believed their hasty blowing up before the capitulation only damaged the upper parts, which, it is hoped, can be repaired.

Reuter's correspondent before Port Arthur wires to-day, that all the Russian regulars have marched out and are proceeding to Dalny.

Japanese contingents have entered the city to preserve order.

Japanese sailors are removing the mines and Japanese hulks at the entrance to the harbour.

All the forts have now been transferred.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Owing to the brutality used in suppressing the recent demonstration at Moscow, the Municipality there has suspended payment of the Gendarmery until those responsible are punished.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that yesterday's Council at the Palace discussed the question of the recall of Admiral Rozhdestvensky, but no decision was reached.

The editors of a large number of Russain newspapers have forwarded to the organs of the revolutionary movement, published on the Continent, a signed account of the brutal excesses committed at St. Petersburg by the police in suppressing the student demonstrations. The signatories declare that these events are calculated to completely destroy any illusions as to the possiblity of obtaining, under the existing regime, the most elementary guarantees of personal safety.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Korean Government informed the Diplomatic body that the Japanese have landed at and are fortifying Quelpart.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the blockade of Liaotung has been raised, but only Japanese Government vessels are allowed to enter Port Arthur at present.

The Emperor has issued a Rescript, thanking General Nogi and the third Army and Admiral Togo and his fleet for the capture of Port Arthur.

During the conference between General Nogi and General Stoessel, the latter praised the accuracy of the Japanese artillery fire and offered General Nogi his charger which he accepted on behalf of the Army who, he said, would always treat it with the greatest kindness out of respect to a brave General.

M. Pobiedonoszeff, the Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, has addressed the Tsar protesting that the insensate machinations of certain nobles induce him (the Tsar) to weaken his authority.

The Tsar, he says, possesses every right except the right to break his oath to preserve intact autocracy and the Orthodox faith.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

A monster banquet is being arranged at St. Petersburg to protest against bureaucracy.

Coal contracts are being signed on the Continent to supply the third Baltic Squadron.

Mr S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan, received the following telegram yesterday morning from his Government :—

In view of our occupation of the whole Liaotung Peninsula, the blockade declared on the 1st instant by Admiral Togo was raised on the 7th instant, but for the present no ships except those in Japanese Government service] are allowed to enter Port Arthur.

THE PILLAR OF THE TSAR'S THRONE.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

IN reference to the protest addressed to the Tsar by the Procurator General of the Holy Synod the following article which appears in the "St. James' Gazette" is of interest :—

An Englishman who has been resident in Russia for very many years declares that one of the most pregnant signs of approaching national upheaval is evident in the increasing indifference and independence of the popular attitude towards the Orthodox Church. The repressive influence exerted by this great pillar of the throne is, he asserts, sensibly weakening, and the recognition of this fact by the Government and bureaucracy is the greatest source of secret anxiety which haunts the councils of the Empire at the present moment.

For some little time past Russia has unmistakably begun to feel the severe financial drain imposed by the war, and, great as are the potential resources of the country, those immediately available have proved insufficient to provide and sustain the enormous expenditure of the struggle. The provision of the sinews of war, therefore, in an always increasing volume became a supremely anxious problem, and some little while ago there was much talk of falling back upon the immense treasures of the Church instead of seeking a fresh foreign loan.

But it was speedily made manifest that any such application of the vast hoards accumulated by this ecclesiastical "imperium in imperio" would be strenuously resisted by the whole Orthodox spirituality. And so unassailable is the position of this ubiquitous power in its relation to the masses of the people that the Government of the Tsar dare not, if it would, even contemplate opposition. The autocratic system and the Orthodox Church must stand or fall together, and the latter is the corner-stone of the whole. It is not too much to say that, were the Church and the Holy Synod swept away to-morrow the bureaucratic power as it exists to-day would not be worth a twelve months' purchase.

The enormous power so long wielded by the Orthodox Church has enabled it to amass wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. Two hundred millions of pounds sterling represent the accumulated and at present stagnant wealth in precious stones gold, and silver, treasured up within the walls and convents of national the Church. And even this is not all, for the value of the lands and private properties in its possession exceed it by further hundreds of millions. The methods by which, at any rate, three-fourths of the clergy acquire wealth are every whit as reprehensible as those employed in the official world. Many of the archbishops and bishops make fortunes of from twenty to thirty thousand roubles in the course of four or five years. Their spiritual position, and the influence it exercises makes the business a comparatively easy one, and as soon as the Church deacons have been got well in hand, all moneys for charities, orphanages, and the contents of the alms-boxes are quietly and unscrupulously emptied into the capacious pockets of these greedy ecclesiastics.

The Church, visible and official, is under three metropolitans—those of Kieff, Moscow, and St. Petersburg—who take precedence of all archbishops, bishops, and archimandrites, priests, and deacons forming the various ranks of the Church. These metropolitans deal directly with the Holy Synod, and receive salaries of about £4,000 a year, besides endless minor fees, pickings, and perquisites. In matters of administration, however, they are practically helpless. Even such trifling matters as changing the thickness of wax candles or altering the number of ikons in their dioceses have to be hotly debated in the Synod itself, the ultimate authority behind all being the mysterious figure of the great inquisitor-general.

Of the rank-and-file of the lower priesthood it is sad to speak. Ignorant, uneducated, miserably paid, they are compelled to drag out a soulless existence in surroundings more calculated to encourage lunatic asylums than the kingdom of God. Wretchedly housed and clothed, the butt of all the village jests, the village pope gradually sinks until all vestiges of his higher calling disappear, leaving nothing but a broken-down, self-indulgent drunkard. It is a sad and terrible picture, but one that is unfortunately true of quite three-fourths of the clergy of the Orthodox Church.

Disgust and contempt has seized upon the artisan and agricultural classes equally, and within the last few days we have seen that a ruined nobility are also ready for a change. The Government, conscious of what is going forward, has been exerting its powers to revivify the dying theocracy. It has decreed that in every school religious instruction must be imparted by the priest, that he must also superintend secular education ; that the Imperial family must be kept more prominently in the mind of his congregation ; that no instruction whatever is to be imparted without his sanction, and that those continually failing to attend church be handed over to the civil power to be severely punished.

The awful ignorance which is bearing due fruit on the Manchurian hills may be gauged from the fact that one of the latest admonitions of the Synod was to the effect that on no account must the peasant children be taught that the world is round or that it moves. Authority has decreed that the children may be instructed, but their minds are not to be developed. Thus does tyranny hope to maintain its position by a rule more reactionary than that of China. It is indeed, with a hypocrisy almost sublime that Russia has attempted to pose as the civilising and Christianising agency of the East.

At the head of this mediæval ecclesiasticism is the Tsar. He is head of the Church, and responsible to God alone for all actions, national and international. He is regarded as the supreme adjudicator of all on earth, the direct manifestation of the Deity, and of Christ on His throne. The expression of the Russian statute that the Emperor is above and beyond all laws indefinitely stultifies every measure and accounts for every degree of political dishonesty.

Immediately below the Emperor is the Holy Synod, composed, it is true, of mere men, but of the most powerful and influential in the Empire. So unworthy, however, are these heads of the Church to approach their lord spiritual and temporal that they can only do so by means of a mediator. And it is this individual in whose hand may indeed be said to lie the supreme power in the Empire. The possessor of this mighty influence, at the present moment is the notorious fanatic Pobedonostzeff, the inquisitor-general, whose machinations have made him detested and execrated all over the world. Possessing absolute power over Nicholas II., as over his father, Alexander III., he has been responsible for the most terrible persecutions of the Jews and of Russians alike, and his influence hangs like a dread miasma over every phase of Russian life.

Such is the pillar of the Russian throne, the Church which while refusing to expend its wealth in the cause of the war, is now compelled to put forth all its influence to combat the increasing growth of liberalism, rationalism, and philosophic ideas from France and Germany, which have already ruined its cause among the thinking and the educated.

FORGED CHEQUE ON THOMAS COOK AND SON.

TRIALS BY COURT MARTIAL AND POLICE COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 8.

Nathasing, lately a clerk in the Adjutant's office of the 94th Russel's Infantry at Poona, is at present under arrest on a charge of forgery preferred against him by Lieutenant Ellis, Adjutant of the regiment. The alleged forgery took place on 9th September last. A cheque for Rs. 50 was drawn on Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Bombay, and signed in Lieutenant Ellis' name. It was presented for payment to Jamnadas, banker of Poona, who cashed it afterwards and sent it to Bombay for realization to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank who forwarded it to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons and recovered the amount. The forgery was subsequently discovered and Nathasing was placed under arrest on suspicion. He managed to escape to Ludhiana where he was arrested, and was brought down to Poona and tried by Court Martial and sentenced to three months. The sentence being about to expire, the charge of forgery will beplaced in the hands of the Cantonment police. The case is fixed for hearing on the 23rd intant.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, JAN. 7.

The last sitting of the Mahomedan Educational Conference held at Lucknow was a marked success. In addition to the subscription of Rs. 1,04,000, previously announced, Rs. 4,000 more were subscribed. Nawab Fyaz Ali Khan, C.S.I., has announced Rs. 20,000 towards the building of a new Boarding House at the Aligarh College to be called the La Touche Boarding House. The last year has proved specially successful for the Aligarh College. The subscriptions of all kinds amount to Rs. 2,58,000. This shows the keen interest taken by Mahomedans in education, and that regarding the Aligarh College as the centre of national education they are now ready to help it.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cyelinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA AND VENEZUELA.

An Ultimatum Delivered.

LONDON, JANUARY 6.

The intimation, sent by the United States to Venezuela on the 25th ult., was followed on the 29th, by a sixty days' ultimatum, notifying that if the United States and European claims were not fulfilled, Admiral Dewey with a strong squadron will seize La Guaira, Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo and send a force to Caracas.

SIGNOR TITTONI.

The Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni, is suffering from severe influenza.

SUEZ CANAL RATES.

A Report Denied.

Reuter (Cairo) says that the statement made by the "Daily Telegraph" that the Suez Canal Company was going to reduce its charges is unfounded.

THE MOROCCO REBELLION.

Success of the Pretender.

IMPERIAL TROOPS AMBUSCADED.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Advices from Morocco state that a fight has occurred thirty kilometres from Ujda between the troops of the Pretender and the Moorish forces.

The Pretender was beaten, but retired and selected a spot where re-inforcements awaited him. The Imperials who were pursuing him fell into an ambuscade where they were completely routed, losing four hundred killed and wounded.

AMERICA'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

The New Mail Subsidies.

The Joint Commission of the American Senate and the House of Representatives on the American Mercantile Marine has concluded its report and recommends annual subsidies of sixty thousand sterling for a monthly, and one hundred and twenty thousand for fortnightly, sixteen knot services from the Pacific Coast to Japan, China and the Philippines and forty-two thousand and eighty-four thousand respectively for thirteen knot services.

THE STALEYBRIDGE ELECTION.

A Victory for the Liberals.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The election for Staleybridge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Viscount Ridley has resulted in the return of Mr. Cheetham, the Liberal candidate and free trader, who polled 4,029 against Mr. Travis-Clegg, the Conservative candidate, who polled 3,078 votes. This is a gain for the Liberal Party.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The British imports for the year ending 31st ultimo, show an increase of £8,761,835 and the exports an increase of £10,017,789.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

THE ESHER PROPOSAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 7.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 6th January, states that an Army Order adopts with slight modifications the Esher decentralising proposals. There are to be seven commands, each co-extensive with an administrative district.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

The body, of a soldier, named J. Kelley, of the Lancaster Regiment, was found floating in a tank here this morning. An inquest is to be held.

BENGAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the Bengal Polo Tournament here to-day, the Calcutta "Z" team beat the 4th Hussars by seven goals, three subsidiaries to two goals, three subsidiaries.

THE "PIONEER" AND "C. AND M. GAZETTE"

DEFAMATION SUITS.

At the High Court here to-day, an order was made in the defamation suit of Mr. Clarence Kirkpatrick versus Sir William, Rattigan and others the proprietors of the "Pioneer" newspaper, for the examination on commission of Mr. Pike, the writer of the article complained of.

An extension of one month was also sanctioned in the returnable date of the commission in the defamation suit of Dr. Gungadeen versus the "Civil and Military Gazette."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Onslow, commanding 3rd Sappers and Miners at Kirkee, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General for the Quetta District.

It is notified that the War Service of officers who took part in the operations in Somaliland from 1901 to 1904 will be recorded in the Army List and records of service as follows :—"East Africa : Operations in Somaliland. Action at Jidbali."

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cyelinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI JAN. 7.

The Governor of Bombay arrived at Sukkur on the morning of the 3rd instant and drove to the Collector's bungalow. During the course of the morning, Lord Lamington received visits from some of the leading Zemindars and residents.

In the afternoon his Excellency visited the technical school and thence proceeded to lay the foundation stone of a new building for the Madressah school where an address was read to his Excellency who replied congratulating those who were responsible for carrying on the work of the Madressah and for their earnest efforts. He specially mentioned Shaik Mahomed Suleman who has been the moving spirit and has evinced great zeal in connection with the enterprise. His Excellency said he would much like to make a small contribution to the funds they were collecting for founding a Boarding House as an adjunct to the Madressah.

His Excellency then proceeded up the river in the Commissioner's steamer past the islands of Sadbella and Rohri and through the gorge of the river to Sukkur via the mouths of the Nara and Sukkur Canals and the site of the proposed barrage.

After dinner, the houses along the bunder and many parts of the town were illuminated by the inhabitants and were viewed by his Excellency. The effect of the lights upon the wooded islands of Sadbella were specially beautiful.

On the morning of the 4th instant his Excellency drove across Lansdowne Bridge and through the town of Rohri to the Nara Canal head works. Thence he proceeded by boat to the beautiful mosque orginally built by the Emperor Akbar and recently restored by the inhabitants of Rohri. Thereafter his Excellency proceeded to the shrine of War Mubarak where a hair of the Prophet's beard is preserved, the ceremony of displaying which proved most interesting. His Excellency then traversed the more congested parts of the town returning to Sukkur where the new jail was inspected.

KARACHI JAN. 8.

On Wednesday afternoon the Governor held a Durbar at Sukkur. The Collector, Mr. Cadell, presented to his Excellency Mir Rustam Khan and other notabilities, after which his Excellency presentedrewards for good services to certain Zamindars and officials. Addresses by the District Local board, and the Sukkur municipality were then presented. His Excellency replying jointly to these addresses acknowledged his thanks for them and expressed his deep appreciation for their marks of kindliness and good will. Educational grants by Government were given, he said, according to the fixed rules in such matters. Government could not show special favour to one district more than to another, but if they could make out a case to show that they had been dealt with unfairly, Government would be willing to rectify such an error. The improvement of the water supply to villages involved great expense and Government had only certain limited sums to allot. He congratulated the town of Sukker on having escaped the dire visitation of plague. Through recent years, there was no doubt the railways had affected seriously the trade of Sukkur, but it was satisfactory to hear that the leading merchants met the situation with considerable enterprise and were inaugurating schemes of industrial development.

After the Durbar his Excellency drove to Mirmasum Shah, an ancient tower, from which a beautiful view on the town and river can be obtained. His Excellency next visited Adam Shah fort, one of the principal Sukkur defence works. He then drove through several bazaars, his unexpected visit evidently causing much gratification to the townspeople. On his return he saw from the Collector's bungalow a brilliant exhibition of fireworks on the water works hill.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSSOCIATION.

POONA, JANUARY 8.

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association local meeting has concluded and the scores are published. There were altogether 17 matches. Two matches reserved for machine guns fell through owing to the mules being segregated. The following are the results :—

Match I.—The William Watson Challenge Cup :—1st Royal Scots 99 points Cup and Rs. 121. 2nd, the York and Lancasters 84 points, Rs. 81. There were six entries.

Match II.—Lloyd Lindsay 1st D. Squadron, 10th Royal Hussars 58 points Rs. 60 ; 2nd C. Squadron, 10th Royal Hussars, 26 points Rs. 40. Fifteen entries.

Match III.—Magazine, Independent Firing, 250 yards—Sergeant McLeod, Seaforth Highlanders, 15 points Rs. 30 ; Sergeant Davies, York and Lancaster, 14 points Rs. 20.

Match IV.—Independent 400 Yards—1st Seaforth Highlanders B Company, 114 points, Rs. 60 ; 2nd Seaforth Highlanders A Company, 102 points Rs. 15 ; 3rd Seaforth Highlanders D Company 102 points Rs. 15. There were 42 entries.

Match V.—The Rosseter Memorial Challenge Cup—1st York and Lancaster 1st team, 277 points, Rs. 90 and Cup ; 2nd Royal Scots 277 points. Twelve entries.

Match VI.—Rifle Competition individual firing at 200 and 600 yards—10th Royal Hussars, 247 points Rs. 50. Fifteen entries.

Match VII—. Young Soldiers, 500 yards—Lieutenant Henderson, Royal Scots, 33 points, Rs. 30 ; Private Dunn, York and Lancester, 33 points, Rs. 20; Lieutenant McCallum, Royal Scots, 32 points Rs. 10 ; Lieutenant Saward Royal Scots 32 points Rs. 5 ; Private Underdown, Royal Scots, 31 points Rs. 5. There were 12 entries.

Match VIII.—Machine Gun Competition. Fallen through.

Match IX.—Harris Challenge Cup. 1st 43rd, Erinpura Regiment 1st team, 68 points Rs. 75, and Cup, 2nd ; Erinpura Regiment 2nd team 62 points Rs. 30 ; 3rd, 32nd Lancers C Squadron 35 points Rs. 25. Ten entries.

Match X.—Magazine independent firing, 300 yards. 1st Rajputana Infantry 10 points Rs 60 ; 2nd, 94th Russel's Infantry 9 points Rs. 30. Thirty-three entries.

Match XI.—Young soldiers, 500 yards. Sapper Baba Gegadale 33 points Rs. 30. Sepoy Rajaram Sawant, 103rd Mahratta Infantry 33 points, Rs. 20. Sepoy Gulab Khan, 109th Infantry 32 points, Rs. 10. Sepoy Shereali 103rd Infantry 32 points, Rs. 5. There were 182 entries.

Match XII.—Rifle Competition, 200 and 600 yards. 108th Infantry 245 points. Prize Rs. 25. There were 22 entries.

Match XIII.—Francis Memorial Challenge Cup. Won by the 125th Napier's Rifles 236 points. Prize Rs. 35 and Cup. There were seven entries.

Match XIV.—Deliberate independent, 900 yards. Sepoy Sawalia, 112th Infantry 33 points. Prize Rs. 30. Naik Jacob Sassoon. 109th Infantry 32 points, Rs. 20. Havildar Ramchandra Powar, 102rd Infantry 32 points, Rs. 10, Jamedar Rugnathsing. 125th Rifles 31 points, Rs. 5. There were 246 entries.

Match XV—Salvadore Gabriel Memorial Challenge Cup. 108th Infantry 1st team 185 points. Prize Rs 80 and Cup. 120th Rajputana Infantry 177 points, Rs. 50. 94th Russel's 177 points, Rs. 30. There were 13 entries.

Match XVI.—Lloyd Lindsay, A squadron. 32nd Lancers, 31 points. Prize Rs. 60. "C" Squadron, 32nd Lancers, 28 points, Rs 40. There were four entries.

Match XVII.—Machine gun competition. Fallen through.

THE VICEROY AND THE AMIR'S SON.

AN EXCHANGE OF GIFTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

Sirdar Inayat-Ulla Khan paid a farewell visit yesterday to the Viceroy. The presents sent by the Amir were received by his Excellency on Friday. They include five fine horses from the Amir's stable and a quantity of embroidery, skins and fabrics. The Viceroy's gifts in return included a jewelled sword, an aigrette and other ornaments.

The Sirdar has postponed his departure from Calcutta until next Wednesday,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENTS.

NEW RESIDENT FOR HYDERABAD.

It is announced that the following appointments have been sanctioned in the Political Department of the Government of India. :—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India to be Resident at Hyderabad on the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. David Barr which will take place at the end of February.

Major H. Daly, Resident, 2nd class (now on leave) to be Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Colonel A. H. McMahon to be a Resident of 1st class and Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. Colonel McMahon will on termination of his present duties with the Perso-Afghan Boundary Commission, proceed on leave. During his absence Mr. A. L. P. Tucker will officiate for him.

Mr. A. Williams, Resident 2nd class, will, when he returns from leave in April, be posted as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan. Major J. Ramsay will continue to officiate until Mr. William's arrival.

THE KABUL MISSION.

Now that a British Mission is once more at Kabul, it may be interesting to note for what purpose the original subsidy of 12 lakhs annually was granted to the late Amir. This was clearly defined in a letter from the Viceroy (Lord Ripon) to his Highness Abdur Rahman, dated the 16th June 1883. After recounting the difficulties which the Amir had to contend with and accepting his assurances of good faith and loyalty to the British Government, Lord Ripon wrote :—"Impressed by these considerations I have determined to offer to your Highness personally, as an aid towards meeting the present difficulties in the management of your State, a subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees a year, payable monthly, to be devoted to the payment of your troops, and to the other measures required for the defence of your north-western frontier." The Amir, in accepting this help, replied in very cordial terms and stated that his people had rejoiced at the announcement of the decision of the British Government. In the Durand Treaty of 1893, the Government increased the subsidy by six lakhs annually, and at the same time agreed to raise no objections to the purchase and import of munitions of war by his Highness. They declared themselves fully satisfied of his good will and expressed their desire to see Afghanistan independent and strong. The broad principles thus laid down on two occasions remain to-day, and the present Amir has doubtless accepted them, for there is greater need now than twenty years or more ago to make the Afghan army efficient and strengthen the defensive positions on the north-western frontier of the country. In 1883 Russia had scarcely begun that forward movement from the Caspian which was eventually followed by the conquest of Merv and the building of the Trans-caspian Railway. In 1893 the railway had still not been extended to Tashkent, the branches to Kushk and other points on the Herat border had not been made, and the garrisons of Turkistan were comparatively small. Now she has not only carried out those extensions, but a new strategic line from Orenburg to Tashkent has been completed, and the number of troops permanently located in Central Asia has been greatly increased. Both in the Valley of the Murghab and on the Oxus north of Mazar-i-Sharif there are large camps, occupied by considerable forces of all arms, and there is an alertness of preparation which cannot be disregarded. Russia is obviously ready for certain contingencies that may arise out of the War in the Further East, and this fact must be quite well known in Kabul.

The necessity, therefore, of the annual subsidy granted to the Amir being solely devoted to military purposes, as originally intended, is more pronounced than it has been at any previous period ; and his Highness Habibullah must have recognised this some time ago. We have no doubt that once more the assurance will be given to the ruler of Kabul and his people that the British Government desire the country to be independent and strong, for the whole idea of the alliance that has lasted nearly a quarter of a century is that Afghanistan should be equal to resisting aggression until armed assistance can be sent from India. The Durand Treaty was mainly concerned with boundary questions, but none the less it concerned itself incidentally with the question of increasing the defensive strength of Afghanistan. The present Mission would seem to have the latter subject mainly in view, for in the matter of frontier demarcation there are merely some minor points to be discussed. If some way can be found to ensure the ear-marking of the subsidy for military purposes only, a great point will have been gained. The Amir is a practical-minded ruler as the recent increase of his army and the improvement in equipment have shown ; and his Highness may come to see that the British Government have solely his interests in view in urging upon him the completion of defensive preparations. The position in Central Asia is so completely changed by the improvement in the strategic lines of communication between Russia and her outlying garrisons that action must be taken in Afghanistan. It will not be of provocative kind in any way, but simply such as military considerations impose upon a country that has an aggressive neighbour always ready to take advantage of any opening that may offer.—"Pioneer."

THE Governor-General of the French Dependencies in Indo-China will probably visit Calcutta early in February.

THE clock in the tower of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, has earned a reputation for eccentricity. Sometimes it is fast and sometimes slow ; sometimes it strikes ; sometimes the hour bell is silent. In the early hours of Sunday morning it had a really "high old time," when it solemnly and sedately struck 55. This was, perhaps, a reminiscence, slightly altered of a popular song:—"T was when in 55 on a winter's night, or perhaps it started on an Imperial salute, but suddenly remembering its slumbering neighbours, thought better of it, and incontinently shut up.

THE s. s. Aratoon Apcar, which arrived at Singapore, on the 26th ultimo, reported an interesting "rencontre" on the 22nd ultimo, while off the Conchin China coast, between Faurang Bay and Cape Padaran. Between the hones of 11 p.m. and 4 a.m., the vessel sighted no less than five large steamers, three of which were near enough for it to be seen that they were heavily laden—seemingly colliers—steaming to the northwards. The "Straits Times" thinks that it is probable that they may be colliers having rendezvous with the Baltic Fleet in one of the numerous little harbours that abound on the coast of Annam. The "Java Bode" says that both at Padang and at neighbouring ports, steps have been taken to open negotiations for furnishing supplies to the Russian vessels.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 23.

POLITICS AT CHRISTMASTIDE.

IF those who say that in this country Parliament is declining are correct it must follow that interest in Parliamentary politics is also decreasing. Perhaps there is not now quite so much danger as there was a few years ago that politics would to the great bulk of our people become more important than religion. Still even in this city of Laodiceans a political leader is almost as great an attraction as a music-hall favourite. But it is almost expecting too much of the Londener to ask him to attend a political meeting within five days of Christmas even to listen to the inspiriting and insinuating eloquence of a Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The great meeting addressed by the Liberal leader on Tuesday evening at Limehouse was, however, as crowded and as enthusiatic as the gathering in the same building, which was treated to a fine and long display of Mr. Chamberlain's oratory a few days previously. Indeed, if the truth were known I should think that the audiences on each occasion were pretty much the same barring, of course, the large contingent of smart West Enders who, according to Mr. John Burns, M. P., motored down to the East to adorn the Tariff Reform gathering. As to the pros and cons of Free Trade nobody now is very much concerned. What we all want to know is exactly the position of Mr. Chamberlain vis-a-vis the Government. Mr. Chamberlain, "fils" speaking in Worcestershire the other night, said he had no difficulty in following both Mr. Chamberlain "pere" and Mr. Balfour. There are some Conservatives and Liberal Unionists who are less fortunate than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but while they are looking vainly, so far, to the Prime Minister for guidance they naturally do not say much about the matter publicly. The Liberals, of course, have no compunctions of this kind and their cue is at present to make out that both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are in perfect accord. Mr. Chamberlain's perhaps rather audacious boast to the outer barbarians of Limehouse that he came to them as a "Missionary of Empire" seems to have particularly annoyed the Liberal leader who retorted "that it is not those who are for ever monthing the word Empire, claiming a special devotion to the Empire, using the word to cover shady acts and doubtful policies of their own who are the best friends of the Empire. That is perfectly true, but unfortunately for the Liberal party a perverse world at present thinks otherwise and they have got to get rid of this impression if they can. Sir Henry "C. B." wanted to know whether "this missionary" came with the authority of the Government. "That was exactly what they had been trying to find out, and there was still a glimmer of uncertainty, although the margin of doubt had been greatly reduced by the incident of Southampton, when the whole mass of the Unionist party, in solemn delegation assembled, adopted the lines of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. That was a most important and convincing event, because they remained in office by the votes of these men, and if they accepted their support they, of course, endorsed their view. On the strength of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's statement that I have quoted above, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman concludes that the ex-Colonial Secretary went to Limehouse as the pratical mouthpiece of the Government, and that it would have been more honest and more in accordance with the traditions of our public life, if they had frankly said so long ago. That may be so, but are not the Liberals making a little too much of the Southampton resolutions ! In the days when the Fair Trade agitation seemed to have caught on Sir Howard Vincent persuaded the delegates of the Conservative Associations to do what their successors did at Southampton and people said that Lord Salisbury would be obliged to give effect to the wishes expressed by the representatives of the Conservative party. But Lord Salisbury did nothing of the kind and in a few years the Fair Trade League was as dead as Queen Anne. History sometimes repeats itself.

THE UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM.

While money is being subscribed fairly well to the Unemployed Fund started at the Mansion House, there are warnings that the unfortunate distress now prevalent in the country particularly among the class of unskilled workers—always the first to suffer in bad times—may possibly lead to a repetition of the scenes of 1886, when the mob broke the windows of the Carlton Club and sacked the shops of the West End. If we get through the present trouble without disturbances, it will not be due to Mr. John Williams and others who spouted from the base of Nelson's column last Sunday afternoon. Mr. Williams, who took a prominent part in the Unemployed agitation of 1886, and who if I mistake not appeared in the dock at Bow Street, with Mr. H. H. Champion the whilom Lieutenant of Royal Artillery and the Ordnance Officer in Bombay was very violent in the language he used. Angrily he denounced the "aristocrats" of Parliament, and "Balfour, the most callous Prime Minister we have ever had." "I only wish," he continued, "that you men had half the pluck, half the energy, that the men of '86 had. If you had any pluck you wouldn't stand it. You would revolt. Yes, revolt ! Why not ? You had better by half die fighting than starving. Come where the wealth lies. They get uncomfortable by your presence." "You have got to put the fear of man in their hearts.—Balfour and all his class ! For the sake of the hungry little ones, for the sake of the poor women who are suckling babes at dry breasts, don't hide yourselves in your slums. Be in the West End. Put terror into the West End, and by God, they will listen to your demands." I do not find the name of the Countess of Warwick amongst those who demonstrated with Mr. Williams in Trafalgar Square though she has formally joined the strange creatures who call themselves the Social Democratic Federation and writes to the "Times" supporting the application made by Socialists and others for the use of the Guildhall for a Conference on the State maintenance of children in elementary schools. Men like Mr. Williams must not be confused with the more responsible leaders of the working classes, the Labour members of Parliament and trade union representatives, who yesterday met to consider suggestions submitted by a committee for dealing with the unemployed problem. The committee were of opinion that it was not the business of the State to provide for men who were shiftless, drunken or loafers ; but recognizing that among unskilled labourers there were many who must at certain times find it difficult to obtain employment, they suggested that this state of things might be mitigated if the Government, local authorities, and employers generally were to spread their work as far as possible over the whole year instead of having it done at one particular period. For such distress from lack of employment as might still remain, it was proposed that the authorities should deal by undertaking special works of utility. To the people with whom the Countess of Warwick has allied herself the Labour members of Parliament are slightly more obnoxious than the "aristocrats of Parliament" ; and one of the speakers at the demonstration of last Sunday doubtless included them in his reference to these reptiles—these snarling, snaky, slimy individuals who call themselves our representatives, but are our murderers.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD AND THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

Although the Primrose League have been tardy in recognising Sir George Birdwood's services in founding Primrose Day, nothing could be more honorable to them than the manner in which they have at last done so, for they have conferred their Grand Cross on him entirely as a compliment, free from all inspiration or imputation of political partizanship. There are explanations also of the delay in crowning Sir George Birdwood with their Grand Star. It has often been said that they were jealous of the founder of the Primrose Day. That is all nonsense. There are several men still living whose names are enumerated in Mr. Pitman's history of Primrose Day who were intimately "in the know" both of the founding of the League and of Primrose Day. The League came into existence after Primrose Day had already been "going strong" for some

years; and among the first to be asked to join in starting the League was Sir G. Birdwood; but he replied that his deep veneration for Lord Beaconsfield was as the writer and man of genius, and not the party politician, and he would prefer to maintain that position intact in connection with Primrose Day. No doubt this caused some feeling, and quite naturally, on the part of men whose first duty as politicians was to use Primrose Day as the basis of a party organisation the most powerful of its kind ever formed in this country. At the same time Sir G. Birdwood's attitude towards the proposed League was quite correct. His letter to the "Times," 14th April 1882, signed "Out of the Hurly Burly" and that of 29th March 1883, which he signed "Hortus Siccus" together with his wide advertisements really founded Primrose Day. These letters are being republished here, and they both explicitly discountenance any party complexion being given to the commemoration of the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death. I send copies of the letters and if you reproduce them your readers will see that the emphasis with which the writer absolutely denounces any such partisanship in the celebration must have of itself powerfully helped to popularise "Primrose Day." The fact is, as Mr. Pitman mentions, that on the very first anniversary with only four days to prepare for it, several eminent Liberals, one of whom was Lord Northbrook decorated their houses from top to bottom with primroses. Mr. Pitman also mentions that Sir George Birdwood having some months before the first anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death, written to the Committee of the St. Stephen's Club to initiate "Primrose Day" as we now all name the day, after nearly three months' incubation they wrote to him just four days before the anniversary declining to do so because the idea although "poetical" was "not English!" He then through a friend proposed a leader in the "Standard" of the following morning; but the "Standard" refused to give a hand to "anything so childish." Fortunately the refusal was prompt, and Sir G. Birdwood at once issued his advertisements, in all the London papers, Liberal as well as Conservative, and wrote his first letter to the "Times," announcing the success of the movement, a movement be it observed of which up to the morning of the 14th of April, 1882, not a soul beyond the people of the "Standard" and the Committee of St. Stephens Club had an inkling. But simultaneously Sir G. Birdwood and a few personal friends had given orders in every West End shop between Covent Garden and Acton for "Beaconsfield Buttonholes," spending no less than £100 on these penny orders: and Lord Lytton and Lord Northbrook at the same time gave extensive orders for primroses for house decoration. On the 19th, 300,000 bouquets were sold at Covent Garden alone. All this is told in Mr. Pitman's "Yellow Book." This treatment by leading organisations of the Conservative party of Primrose Day altogether separates it from the Primrose League; and fully explains the "distance" that has been observable between the League and Sir George Birdwood, who has always refused to join it. Even to the last a little nervousness was shown in some quarters as to how he would take the honour done him, for up to Wednesday last I found no reply had been received from him, but on Thursday, the cause of the procrastinated letter of acknowledgment was sufficiently revealed by its being dated the 21st instant—the centenary of Lord Beaconsfield's birth. Sir George Birdwood never overlooks an auspicious date; and I have observed that one of the indications by which one is able to detect anonymous letters of his "To the Editor" are by their significant dates.

THE BEACONSFIELD CENTENARY.

We are having quite a little Beaconsfield boom in connection with the hundredth anniversary of that remarkable statesman's birth. The "Times" for example, not only announces that it will shortly publish an unfinished novel left by Lord Beaconsfield, but has, this week, given its readers two articles on "The Disraeli Family" and a leader on the life of the great politician who educated the Conservative party and thereby perhaps saved it from extinction as an effective instrument in the political life of the nation. Mr. Lucien Wolf, the writer of the articles on the Disraeli ancestry, tells a good story illustrative of the indifference to unfair criticism common to English statesmen, but not so common I fear to Anglo-Indian bureaucrats necessarily uninured by their practical expatriation in early manhood in the rough and tumble of politics in a self-governing country. Here is Mr Wolf's story:—"The resources of political invective seem to become poorer every day," said Lord Beaconsfield to Lord Rowton one day in the library at Hughenden, as he laid aside a Radical newspaper he had been reading. "Fifty years ago they called me an adventurer, and now, when they are very angry, they cannot think of anything more scathing to say of me." Then after a pause, a merry twinkle came into his eyes, and he added:—"Just fancy calling a fellow an adventurer when his ancestors were probably on intimate terms with the Queen of Sheba!" Lord Rowton, Mr Wolf mentions used to tell this story in illustration of his chief's insensibility to criticism. "He didn't care a d—n what people said of him" was the private secretary's breezy overture to the anecdote. "A propos" I remember when listening to one of the speeches of the late Duke of Argyll in the House of Lords—and notwithstanding that he was rather too fond of lecturing those from whom he differed it was always a treat to hear "the last of our great orators" as Mr. Alfred Lyttelton styled him at Glasgow a few days ago—say in a burst of eloquence:—"We boast, my Lords, of our ancestry but what is it compared to that of the Jewish race?" I forget what was the occasion of the Duke's speech but rather fancy it was in the same debate that Lord Rosebery excited the amusement of some and the indignation of others by actually referring to MacCallum More as "that portentous political pedagogue" an apt as well as alliterative description but none the less very stinging. But to return to the D'Israelian (as the word used to be written) pedigree. Mr. Wolf tells us that the matter was to Benjamin of that ilk more a thing of race than of family, and this must necessarily be the case for he had no precise knowledge of his progenitors further back than his grandfather, a simple-minded business man who probably did not want or had no time to bother about his obscure origin. Mr. Wolf has brought together some curious facts well worth reading by all who are—and who is not?—interested in the favourite Prime Minister of Queen Victoria and he seems to justify his statement that Lord Beaconsfield's, genealogical instinct was not very much at fault when he hazarded to his faithful "Monty" Corry his pleasantry about "ancestors who were on intimate terms with the Queen of Sheba." Those whose memory goes back to the Seventies will remember being told that even in old Tory families and perhaps more in old Tory families than in Liberal circles, "Dizzy" was often referred to as that—"d—d foreigner." Mr. Wolf writes:—"It is perfectly true that on his father's side his was only the second generation of his family which was English-born, but maternally he came of a family, the Aboab Cardosos, which had been settled in this country since the closing decade of the seventeenth century. In this respect the Disraelis were not more alien than many English families of Huguenot extraction. As for his want of blood relationship with families of English race, that also is an error. It is true that no Anglo-Saxon blood coursed in his veins, but not a little of the blood of his own ascertained forefathers was in his time and is still mingled with that of the English landed gentry and peerage. Thus through the Villareals, he might have claimed his friend, Lord Houghton, as a not very distant cousin, for Kitty Villareal's daughter Elizabeth became Viscountess Galway and was consequently Lord Houghton's great grandmother. The Da Costas, the Mendez, the Aguilars, the Treves, and the Lindos, to all of whom the Disraelis were related, have in the same way become ancestors of scores of the great families which figure in Debrett." Mr. Wolf concludes:—"All that can be said with certainty is that in Lord Beaconsfield some of the best blood in Jewry—the blood of men and women inured to hardship, athirst for freedom, and invincibly attached to high ideals—was touched by the sympathetic genius of British traditions and forthwith produced a great Englishman." The industry of Mr. Wolf and the enterprise of the "Times" will whet the appetite of all of us for the official Life of Beaconsfield on which Mr. Monypenny is now engaged. Let us hope that the success of Mr. Morley's Life of Disraeli's great contemporary and antagonist will prove an additional incentive to Mr. Menypenny to make his book worthy of the subject. He has made himself a position in journalism but as an author he has yet to reach the higher pinnacle of fame.

BOOKS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mr. R. P. Karkaria who contributes to the "Athenæum" a well-written article on "the Centenary of the Bombay Asiatic Society" will be interested to learn that the Society's splendid collection of books, in point of quality at all events, vastly surpasses what Mr. John Morley has been telling us is indispensable for a really good public library. Mr. Karkaria mentions that the greatest of all Indian libraries is that of the Bombay Asiatic Society; apparently it contains 100,000 volumes. Mr. Morley declares that a public library to be worthy of its purpose should have 30,000 or 40,000 books. So Bombay could set up a first class library in one of the less richly endowed capitals and still have enough and to spare. Not that I suggest such a self-denying act to the authorities of the Bombay Asiatic Society. Calcutta, Madras and the rest of the benighted cities should look to this themselves. By the way, why is there no Carnegie Library in all India? Mr. Carnegie may well decline to respond to the thousand and one appeals in which I have no doubt India has figured from time to time, and yet not be unwilling to give India a little benefit from his amiable and useful hobby. If he did it would be a reproach to the memory of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who ought never to be forgiven for the evidently deliberate manner in which he has excluded India from his scholarship scheme although a foreign country like America has been specially favoured. "Can't I do what I like with my own?" May perhaps be answered affirmatively in the case of personal requests by a private individual, but Mr. Rhodes and his scholarships do not come within this category. Even if with the unreasonable attitude of most Colonists towards our Asiatic fellow subjects, he decided that no "Indian need apply" he might have given some consideration to the sons of Englishmen who by their not always too highly remunerated services in India have done so much for the good of the Empire. I suppose our Colonial friends will not go so far as to deny that India is a portion of the Empire though the old Imperial Federation League never gave any thought to the brightest Jewel in the British Crown except when they appropriated—generally without acknowledgment—Indian trade returns to swell the figures of our Imperial commerce and thereby gain converts for the partially Imperial Federation they advocated. I have always thought it a pity that the trustees of the Rhodes' Scholarships were not approached in order to see if the slight cast upon India by the great "Empire-builder" could not be somehow removed. The attempt might not have been directly successful, but it would have called attention to what I cannot help regarding as an injustice and perhaps prevent some future Cecil Rhodes from committing the same mistake.

PLAGUE PROPAGATION BY RAT FLEAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. D. Gostling's letter on the above subject, which appeared in your issue of the 23rd ultimo, is very interesting and useful. His views are instructive and practical. The rat fleas play a most prominent part in the spread of plague by carrying and depositing infection on human bodies, clothes, food stuff, &c. Any means for their destruction will be welcome to the public. His experience of the Carbolic acid in the form of dry powder should be copied by all. Carbolic acid is both an antiseptic and a disinfectant of a superior order and it will be found most efficacious in killing the fleas, and minute organisms of virulent and injurious type. Dry disinfection is cheaper and more efficient than the watery solutions of medicines, which (solutions) are always found unpopular, as they leave the place moist, watery, and spoil clothes and other furniture of the house.

Mr. Gostling's lady friend has kindly suggested to him the use of kerosine oil as a good remedy for destroying the fleas, but as the oil evaporates, its smell is disagreeable and it produces conflagration, Mr. Gostling has expressed himself against its use. But I think if the kerosine oil be judiciously and skilfully combined with the Carbolic powder in the following manner, the new flea-killer will be found cheaper and more efficacious than the Carbolic powder, if used alone. Because, it is the opinion of experienced European Doctors that medicines of similar qualities, when mixed together, help each other's action and render the combination more powerful and more effective. I would, therefore suggest that the ordinary Carbolic powder be charged with kerosine oil 5 (five) per cent and well packed in air-tight tins, to be only opened at the time of sprinkling and dusting it on the floor on any infected object, by means of tin canisters perforated with small holes.

If this method of disinfection be universally adopted and encouraged especially in crowded and plague infected houses, there will be no urgent necessity for enforcing segregation and evacuation, which have become unpopular, irksome, and very expensive.

Every Municipal and Local District Board should supply poor people with the above disinfecting powder at the public expense, whereas the rich will make their own purchase. Public urinals and latrines ought always to be dusted with the antiseptic Carbolic and kerosine oil powder after thoroughly cleaning them. Any amount of money spent in this direction will be well used and the result of this experiment will be beneficial and admirable in the end. At the same time, the general health of the people should be improved and their constitutions made strong and resistable to the plague and other infectious germs by encouraging free use of Quinine sulphur and Ol. Eucalyptus, &c., in a skilful and judicious medicinal prescription. If cowdung be used in plastering the earthfloor, it should be mixed with Phenyle to render it antiseptic.—Yours, &c.,

SAMALDAS, Medical Officer.

Sailana, C. I., January 5.

YOMAI AND THE SUN FLAG.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The fourth step taken by the disciple of the old Samurai traditions, is his introduction to this school of philosophy. Yomai emphasised above everything else what he styled the "dominant weight of the soul." By this the Japanese understand the poise of nerve that can be shaken by nothing in life or death. The keynote of this strange philosophy is exactly the opposite of the dominant note in Western atheism, for it is identical with a conviction of absolute deathlessness of the soul. To the Far Eastern mind life is nothing but one of the many passing expressions of the eternal entity, the "noumena." Therefore, as Kinnokusi puts it, when you say you have plucked a flower or killed a man, you have only destroyed one of the countless expressions of the eternity which you have never touched which never can be touched. So there is no death to the Nippon warrior, except a phase of sleep. Vivid illustrations of this conviction have been supplied during the present conflict. There lies before me a Japanese print representing the meeting under the sea of Admiral Maharoff, who was blown up with his ship, and Commander Hirose, the hero of the bottling-up of Makharoff in Port Arthur. Hirose, who was blown to pieces by a Russian shell during his effort, said, before he met his fate. "If I die this time, I shall come back nine times over, until I see this work of mine completed." That is the old Samurai accent, expressing the spirit that flames in millions of Japanese souls to-day. It luridly explains why the Russian Press, after deriding their foes at first as "little brown monkeys," have changed the epithet to "little yellow devils."

OWING to the large number of racehorses and ponies now in Calcutta, the Stewards have resolved to hold an extra meeting on Wednesday the 18th instant.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

DURING the past few seasons, cold weather and monsoon alike, the matches between the Bombay, and Hindu Gymkhanas have furnished the cricket loving public with some of the best and most enjoyable games played in Bombay, and a meeting between the two elevens on Saturday proved no exception to this rule, despite the fact that neither side was able to put a representative team in field. The Hindus, in particular, were without most of their best players including P. K. Telang, G. P. Banda, L. S. Bhandare, M. D. Pai, and K. A. Date, but P. Baloo, who is always a host in himself, being able to don flannels turned the balance of strength in favour of the Hindus, his bowling being in a great measure responsible for their victory by three wickets and 44 runs. J. S. Milne won the toss for the twenty-second time since last June (he has only lost it twice) and the Gymkhana batted first on a wicket, which whatever else it may have been, was certainly not what a batsman would have called an ideal wicket. Whether the heavy dewfall, we are now having at nights, had left its effect on the wicket or the worse wicket on the new plot had been prepared for the match, we cannot say, but this much is certain that the game had not been in progress ten minutes before it became apparent that the bowlers would receive considerable assistance which in fact they did, the wicket, especially at the Victoria Terminus end, breaking up a good deal and making Baloo nearly unplayable. The result was that with three exceptions the batsmen were by no means seen to advantage, and all things considered the Gymkhana did not do at all badly to total 102. Towards this Cheetham contributed 34, an innings which under the circumstances was worth one double the number of runs on a batsman's wicket. Three other batsmen reached double figures viz. Powell (14) Milne (14) and Vines (13) and it is significant of the success that attended Baloo's bowling that he accounted for the wickets of all four, clean bowling Cheetham and Powell and getting Milne and Vines caught, and bowled, and caught at point respectively. His success did not end here however, as he also secured the wickets of Rumboll and Shoobridge, thus disposing of the six best batsmen on the side and at the small cost of 33 runs. The Hindus were left with an hour and a quarter to bat and during the first half hour lost four wickets for 50 odd runs and did not look pulling off the match. On C. V. Mehta and Prabhakar becoming associated for the fifth wicket, however, a great stand was made and the Gymkhana bowling, for the time being, completely collared. Both men played bright attractive cricket, albeit not altogether free from blemish, and between them were responsible for exactly 100 of the total of 146, which the side compiled for the loss of seven wickets. Mehta's share of the total was 52 and Prabhakar's 48. Milne for the third match in succession was the most successful bowler for the Gymkhana, his three wickets costing slightly under eleven runs a-piece. Lieut. D. F. Vines, R. I. M., who used to be a prominent figure in Bombay Cricket in the early and middle "Nineties", reappeared in the Gymkhana team after the lapse of a number of years, and going in eighth wicket down was instrumental in bringing the total to three figures. The following are the Scores:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H Cheetham, b Baloo	34
Lieut J P Gilbert, b Talpade	0
Mr S N Powell, b Baloo	14
Mr R H Shoobridge, c Agaskar, b Baloo	9
Lieut C M Yates, b Mehta	0
Mr A C Rumboll, c Bhayalkar, b Baloo	6
Mr J S Milne, c and b Baloo	14
Lieut S M Douglas, c Deo, b Baloo	1
Mr E E Coombs, b Deo	4
Lieut D F Vines, b Deo	13
Lieut J C S Kendall, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	102

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Dhargalkar, b Milne	8
Mr Agaskar, b Coombs	1
Mr Talpade, c Coombs, b Milne	8
Mr Mehta, c Shoobridge, b Cheetham	52
Mr Baloo, b Milne	6
Mr Prabhakar, c Powell, b Cheetham	48
Mr Pathare, c and b Shoobridge	0
Mr Devekar, not out	4
Mr Deo, not out	7
Mr Purshotam, Mr Bhatavdekar	Did not bat.
Extras	12
Total (for 7 wkts.)	146

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Talpade	4	21	0	1
Mehta	10	31	1	1
Baloo	13	33	4	6
Deo	6	11	0	2

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Coombs	8	37	0	1
Milne	7	32	1	3
Rumboll	3	26	0	0
Cheetham	5	29	0	2
Shoobridge	2	10	0	1

GYMKHANA AVERAGES UP TO DATE.

(COLD WEATHER MATCHES ONLY.)

	No of Innings.	Times not out	Highest Innings.	Total Runs	Average.
Capt Langhorne	2	0	96	96	48
S N Powell	5	2	61	116	35·2
G Dawson	2	0	57	63	31·1
H Cheetham	4	1	39	78	26
J A C Kiddle	*2	1	21	25	25
C L Burns	3	0	51	71	23·2
A H S Aston	3	0	48	70	23·1
C H Lyon	3	0	45	64	21·1
J S Milne	5	0	43	88	17·3
H C Cumberbatch	2	0	20	31	15·1
Capt Vans Agnew	2	0	16	30	15
A C Rumboll	6	0	41	84	14
C M Yates	3	0	19	27	9
J P Gilbert	4	0	24	26	6

(Those who have batted in only 2 innings and whose averages are not over 10 are not included in above list.)

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Runs.	Wkts.	Average.
J S Milne	241	22	10·21
H Cheetham	149	9	16·5
A C Rumboll	173	10	17·3
E E Coombs	105	5	21

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 8.

Sunday:—The barometer has fallen briskly in Baluchistan, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, West Punjab, West Rajputana, Sind and West Gujarat. It has changed by small amounts elsewhere. Local rain has fallen in South Peninsula and Ceylon and few light local showers in Central India. Caddalore has received 1 inch, Madras half an inch, Wellington quarter inch. The weather feebly unsettled in Kashmir and South Peninsula, where local precipitation is possible during the next 24 hours. Fine weather is probable in all other parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular showing a brisk fall in the Punjab and the Indus Valley and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in moderate to large excess of normal over the whole area.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Deesa and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 7° in defect at Cuddapah, Hyderabad (Deccan), Ratnagiri, Bombay, Nagpur, Neemuch, Agra, Ajmer, Deesa, Rajkot, Bhuj, Jhansi, and minimum 5° to 9° in excess at Negapatam, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Allahabad, Masulipatam, Coimbatore, Ajmer, Cawnpore, Bellary, Sholapur and Ahmednagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cochin and the lowest 40° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places to the south of Latitude 23°.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Jhansi, Saugor, Bangalore, Madras and Negapatam.

Weather seems to be slightly favourable for local rain in the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.—Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists, PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chamber, London, E. C., Eng., KEMP & CO., Bombay.

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A COTTON CONTRACT IN DISPUTE.

RULES OF THE COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee delivered judgment at the Bombay High Court on Saturday in a suit brought by Chapsey Purbat and others against Messrs. Gill and Company in which the plaintiffs prayed for a decree for Rs. 2,173-8-0 with interest and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Davar instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidia, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Raikes and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandi and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The facts set forth in the plaint were that, on 4th November 1903, defendants entered into a contract with the plaintiffs to sell to them 100 bales of Bhowngar fully good cotton, to be delivered from 1st March to 25th April, at the rate of Rs 222 per candy. The contract was subject to the rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. Rule 12th of it says: "If before the maturity of the contract either party thereto shall suspend payment, or become bankrupt or insolvent, the other party or parties to such contract shall be bound to forthwith close the contract, and when the contract is thus closed, the measure of damages shall be the difference between the market price current at the time of closing for similar goods for delivery at the time named in the contract so closed and the rate named in the contract; such market price shall be ascertained either by re-purchase or re-sale, or shall, at the option of the party closing the contract, be that fixed by the Daily Quotation Committee, subject to the right of appeal to the Board of Directors on payment of the usual fee of Rs. 50, or that quoted by the Board at their usual monthly meeting. The damages, ascertained as aforesaid, shall become at once payable to, or by the party closing the contract." On 20th April, while the contract was still open, plaintiffs suspended payment within the meaning of the rule, and this suspension was known to the defendants. The market rate at the time of closing the contract being Rs. 208 per candy, the defendants became liable to pay them the difference between the two rates, on the 100 bales contracted for. The goods were, moreover, not delivered within the stipulated time, and the defendants had, therefore, rendered themselves liable to the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs claimed Rs. 2,173 as damages for breach of contract.

The defendants denied the breach of contract, and declared that the rule under which the claim was sought to be maintained was subversive of the laws of the country. The fact of the plaintiffs having suspended payment was not known to them; they became cognizant of it after the expiration of the time stipulated in the contract for the delivery of the cotton. They were ready and willing to perform their part of the contract, and on 25th April they sent with a messenger a delivery order for the goods and a covering letter but at the plaintiffs' place of business there was no one to receive them. On the 27th idem, they sent a registered letter to the same end, but it was returned from the Post Office undelivered to the addressee. Then they cancelled the contract, and they submitted that they were justified in doing so.

His lordship, after reviewing the evidence, held that such part of the claim as depended on the construction of Rule 12 failed, for it was impossible to ascertain on what date the actual suspension of payment by the plaintiffs took place. Unless the party suspending the payment notified to the other party the fact, the date could not be fixed; and the rule by that reason, would not be effective or operative in the sense it otherwise would be. This was the point essential to the closing of the contract, which could not be supposed to close automatically. No great reliance could be placed on the evidence of plaintiffs' bankers or neighbours. On the former, for evident reasons; on the latter, who had stated that the plaintiffs firm was open at the time, simply because it would be a fact of memory on their part to assert positively that the place of business was open on such and such a particular day or days. All these facts proved that the defendants were ready and willing to perform their part of the contract, and their readiness was to be gathered from the delivery order they despatched with Khengar Tapan, a Bhattia Mukadam, who was the real owner of the cotton, and the real defendant in this case. It was likewise equally established that the plaintiffs were not prepared to perform their part of the contract in taking the delivery of the goods offered and in making the payment. In fact, at the time in question, plaintiffs had suspended payment, and left Bombay. They stated, on the other hand, that they had left in the hands of Devel Raisi, their agent a balance of over thirty-eight thousand rupees, which seemed to the Court extremely improbable and incredible under the circumstances, without satisfactory and substantial corroboration and proof. Therefore, the second part of the plaintiffs' case that the defendants did not deliver the stipulated goods at the stipulated time also failed.

The suit was dismissed with costs. In the course of giving the Court's findings on the different issues, his Lordship said that the Rule 12 was valid and binding on the defendants. The suspension of payment by the plaintiffs took place before the maturity of the contract; say, on some day prior to the 20th April. The fact of the suspension was known to the defendants vaguely and from rumours, not from any notice sent to them by the plaintiffs. In the event of the suspension being unknown to the defendants, they were not bound to close the contract; they had not committed any breach of the contract. Plaintiffs who had neglected to offer to the defendants reasonable facilities to perform the contract, had disabled themselves from performing their part of the contract on 25th April. The defendants were not liable for non-performance; and the plaintiffs were not entitled to any relief. Suit was dismissed with costs.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—FROM DEC. 16 TO DEC 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. M. E. O'Donoghue, 75 Carlisle I
Major W. P. Henderson, 3 Brahmans
Major H. F. Vandersee, R. A.
Major N S Ogilvie, R A
Major M. A. Willoughby, 2 Lrs
Capt B J Fagan, 63 P L I
Capt D Deane, 12 Cav
Capt A B Lindsay, assist. sec. Def Committee
Capt W Bovet, R E
Capt H W M Parker, R A
Lieut B R Moberley, 56 I
Lieut S M Toppin, R A
Second Lieut E Clemend Smith, 22 Punjabis
Chief Engineer R Walker R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col E Vansittart, 2-10 G R, till May 2/05
Capt R H Jackson, 11 Lrs 6 mo M C,
Major J Vans Agnew, 28 Lr Cav, 8 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major T C Hogg, 8 Cav
Capt W C Long, I M S
Capt C A Roosmale-Cooq, 42 Erinpura R
Capt A H Wilson adj, Aura Vol
Capt C C Renton, 99 Deccan I
Capt A Chalmers, I M S
Lieut H E Weekes, 17 Inf
Lieut L L Wheatley, D S O, 45 Sikhs
Lieut R D Marjoribanks, 107 Pro
Lieut G C Wheeler, 9 G R
Lieut R Or, S T G
Lieut S Barrett, 2-10 G R
Lieut J C Ward, R I M

From Dec. 20 to Dec. 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt C L Magniac, B
Capt A L Jacob, R H
Mr K J Blackbash, B Cov
Mr H J Boss, B Cov
Mr P H Bird, B Cov
Mr N Gill, B
Mr A D Anthony, B
Mr C H Crosse B
Mr L C Witkowsky, B
Mr J J Whiteley, M
Mr N B A Anderson, M
Lieu-Col. R F Cargill, I A
Major R L Tottenham, 28 Punj
Major R M Edwards, 18 B I
Major J C Mennis, 127 Belooch L I
Major H C Whitfin, 13 Lrs
Major W O M Woodcock, 29 Punj
Capt R L Haymes, R G A
Capt F C Baines, I M S
Capt W G Nisbett, 92 Punj
Capt A E Sealy, 2-4 G R
Lieut P W Burrowes, 25 Cav

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col W H M Stewart B 9 mo furl
Capt F S H Baldwy, B study leave from Oct 4, 1904, to Dec 2, 1904
Mr N Gill, B, 6 mo M C
Mr G B Goyder, B, 3 mo M C
Mr H W Morrison, B 8 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Lieut-Col C J Melliss, V C 109 Inf, 5 mo
Lieut-Col H B Briggs, I M S, 2 1-2 mo
Capt F Ll Lloyd-Jones, 112 Inf, 6 mo M C

Capt D G Bryce, 76 Punj, till arrival of Assaye

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col C P Lukis R M S, B
Capt R E A Hamilton, B
Mr J Cornes, B Cov
Mr C H Harrison, B Cov
Mr C A Williams, B
Mr Maung T Lwin, B
Mr A J Faichnie, B
Col H D Love, R E M
Mr E Thurston, M
Mr R A L Moore, Bo Cov
Major C C Anderson, 33 Punj
Capt F Martin, 25 Punj
Lieut B C Fenson 25 Punjabis
Capt B H B Magrath, 76 Punj
Capt E de S Dudgeon I A
Lieut C R Lyall, 36 Sikhs
Lieut R A Lloyd, I M S
Lieut A Mackrell, 3rd Manchester Regt
Lieut H V Biscoe 19 B L
Lieut R B M Wood I A
Lieut G F Reinhold R A
Lieut P R Chambers 40 Lrs
Lieut C J L Allanson 6 G R

AN ALLEGED INEFFECTUAL WILL.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding on the Original Side of the High Court on Saturday, heard a suit brought by Gabusha Pranjivandas and another against Manguidas Hiralal and his wife, in which the plaintiffs prayed that they may be declared entitled to all the property inherited by the deceased Bai Gangabai from her husband and disposed of by her will, that the defendants may be ordered to hand over the property to the plaintiffs; that a receiver may, meanwhile, be appointed, etc. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, and Mody, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Raikes and Mr. Banadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchund and Wadia, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs, both of Thana, are money-lenders residing at Thana, while the first defendant was said to be a speculator in Government paper, and the second was his wife, both of Cambay. It was alleged by the plaintiffs that one Motilal Laldas died intestate at Bombay about the year 1899-1900, leaving Gangabai, his widow, and the plaintiffs, sons of his father's sister, surviving. On the death of Motilal, his widow Gangabai inherited and took possession of all the property left by her husband. She died on the 12th December, 1900, at Benares. Before her death she purported to have made a will at Muttra on the 9th November, 1900, whereby she appointed the defendants the executor and executrix thereof, and disposed of the property inherited by her from her husband. After the death of Gangabai, the defendants, purporting to act in their capacity as executor and executrix, took possession of all the property disposed of by Bai Gangabai by her will. Plaintiffs said they were the nearest heirs of the deceased Motilal, and they were advised that Bai Gangabai, as the widow of Motilal, had no right to dispose of the property inherited by her by will, and that, on her death, the plaintiffs became entitled to the property as the nearest heirs of Motilal under Hindu law. The defendants had obtained probate of Bai Gangabai's will. Plaintiffs apprehended that defendants would shortly dispose of the property, which consisted mostly of ornaments. They were residents of Cambay, a Native State, outside the jurisdiction of this Court; and unless a receiver was appointed, it would be impossible for the plaintiffs either to identify or to recover the property, which would be entirely lost to them.

The defendants in their written statement, denied the material allegations of the plaint, and said that Motilal died without having any property and in a state of considerable indebtedness. The property disposed of by Bai Gangabai was not inherited by her from her husband, but was her own stridhan. They did not admit that the defendants were the nearest heirs of the deceased Motilal. Defendants said this was a vexatious suit filed by the plaintiffs to harass and annoy them, and ought to be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

LARING BURGLARY.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Gopal Narayen and Mahadeo Girja, with the theft of ornaments and cash collectively valued at about Rs. 1,134, the property of one Sitaram Bhokoo residing at Khoja Mohalla, on the night of the 31st ultimo, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

The complainant and his wife Janki deposed to having missed the ornaments from a room of the house, they were living in, late in the evening of the 31st of last month. The door of their room was found securely chained as the complainant's wife had left it, but the box containing ornaments and cash was found to have been forcibly opened, the lock having been undone by a file. The police were informed and the two accused were arrested.

One Bahia Narayen deposed to having heard the two accused talking in his house, which was opposite to that of the complainant's, about their intention to commit a theft from the complainant's room. The two accused made their way into the complainant's room through a window and thence fetched the ornaments and the cash to the value of about Rs. 1,134. He could see the two accused go into the complainant's room, when they came out accused No. 2 had the bundle of the stolen property in his hand. Subsequently he handed it over to No. 1 when they were walking along towards the Chore Bazaar witness also accompanied them. No. 1 left them at the Bazaar and went away with the bundle. The police appeared on the scene at about 3 o'clock, the next morning and the witness made a clean breast of what had taken place.

Accused No 1 said that it was No. 2 who committed the theft at the instance of the father, of the last witness, to whom out of the stolen cash No 2 gave Rs. 350, which the witness in his turn passed over to his father. It was at the request of the last witness that accused No. handed him over the remainder of the stolen property asking him to divide it into two equal parts. No 2 admitted he knew he had the stolen property with him. He flatly denied having entered the complainant's room, and pleaded guilty only to the charge of abetment. He acknowledged two previous convictions.

Accused No. 2 in his defence said that the statement of accused No 1 was correct, and he pleaded guilty to the charge of theft. He acknowledged four previous convictions. The Magistrate in disposing of the case sentenced each of the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and ordered them to receive 25 stripes, and after their release to report their place of residence to the police for two years.

LOST BUNDLE OF SPECIE.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge has been engaged in hearing a suit in which Dulsookhbhai Foolchund and Mahomed Abdulla, carrying on business in partnership in the name of Motilal Dulsookhbhai and Company, as merchants and commission agents, at Bhat Bazaar, Mandavie, Bombay, seek to recover from the British India Steam Navigation Company, the sum of Rs. 2000, as damages caused by the negligence of the defendants in not keeping the gangway ladder of the steamship Arica in a sound condition and in a good and safe state of repairs. Mr. Byrne, of Mr. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Owen of Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors, represented the defendant Company.

The case for the plaintiffs was that they were the consignees of a bundle of specie (Government of India silver rupees) to the amount of Rs. 1,500 from the port of Dabai by the steamship Africa. On the 11th November last, the men belonging to the plaintiffs' muccadum took delivery of the bundle on board the steam ship Africa, then lying in Bombay harbour and while the boatman of the muccadum was carrying the bundle to his boat, the last step of the gangway ladder, which he was descending to reach the boat, broke down; and consequently the boatman fell on to the platform at the bottom of the ladder and the bundle of specie on his shoulder was pitched into the sea and was lost, whereby the plaintiffs had suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 2,000.

The plaintiffs contended that the loss of the bundle was due solely to the negligence of the defendants in not keeping the gangway ladder in a sound condition and in a good and safe state of repairs and therefore they were liable to make good the loss caused thereby. The plaintiffs tried with due diligence to recover the bundle of specie by engaging divers, but failed to recover it. The plaintiffs demanded payment of the sum from the defendants, but they had not paid the same and repudiated all liabilities of the loss.

The defendants did not admit the contents of the bundle and denied that the last step of the ladder broke down or that the bundle fell into the sea in the manner alleged by the plaintiffs. The defendants also denied any liability for the loss and stated that the ladder was in a good and safe state of repairs. The defendants did not admit that the plaintiffs tried with due diligence to recover the bundle of specie and disputed liability as to all damages, even if the bundle fell into the sea in the manner alleged. The defendants further denied that the state of the ladder was the approximate cause of it.

Further hearing of the case stands adjourned.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

PRIMROSE DAY.

The following are the letters of Sir G. Birdwood to the "Times" referred to by our London correspondent:—

SIR,—It is an interesting fact worth noting that during the last day or two a demand has arisen at florists' in London, as least in every part of the West End, for what are called "Beaconsfield buttonholes" that is, small bunches of primroses for wearing on the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death on the 19th inst. It will be remembered that the primrose was his favourite flower. This spontaneous expression of popular sentiment is, so far as it has come under my own observation, altogether apart from party feeling, any exhibition of which on such an occasion, would, indeed, be a desecration of Lord Beaconsfield's memory. It has always been a popular practice, as classical mythology, Church history, and heraldry prove, to associate great names with particular flowers; and it is still in full force, the Emperor William being associated all over Germany with his Imperial Majesty's favourite flower, the "Prussian blue" bluebottle (centaurea cyanus). The greatest savants and naturalists have been proud to have flowers named after themselves, and thus the Linnea borealis was named by Grovonius in honour of Linnæus. They have even condescended to spite each other by the abuse of this practice, as when Linnæus named the Buffonia tenuifolia in unworthy derision of his great contemporary Buffon's slender title to fame as a botanist; and Jacquin still more unjustly called the Hillia parasitica after Sir John Hill, in sympathy with his defamation by English scientific men, for writing against the Royal Society after rejecting him (Sir John Hill) as a Fellow. But I am wandering far afield from the purpose of my letter, which is merely to place on open record the small beginnings of what may gradually grow into a settled popular custom, more honouring in its simple, unbought loyalty to Lord Beaconsfield's memory and more truly English than the proudest monuments of bronze of marble that could be raised to his name.

OUT OF THE HURLY-BURLY.

(The above appeared in the "Times" dated 14 April, 1882.)

II

SIR,—The florists' advertisements which have been appearing during the last fortnight in the "Times" warning the public to give early orders for primroses for the 19th of next month, the anniversary of the death of the late Lord Beaconsfield, are a conclusive proof of the popular consecration of the "first flower of spring" to his memory. "Primrose Day" has within a year become a household word all over the country, and it is evident that henceforth the primrose will always be associated with Lord Beaconsfield's name.

Many of your readers may, I suppose, welcome the results of a somewhat laborious search for the authentic history of the common English name of the primrose. It is generally explained as meaning "the first rose of spring;" but this is obviously absurd, as there is not the slightest resemblance between a primrose and a rose. In the oldest Herbals, the name is found as "prymerolle," an unmeaning word, which gradually took the more intelligible form of primrose. Matthiolus, in the 16th century, names the cowslip of which the primrose is a variety:—"Primula veris; italis fiore ut prima vera; Gallis, primevere," that is, "the flower of early spring." Now, the diminutive of prima vera is "primaverola;" and hence evidently the French "primevere, and our prime-rolle and primerole, and at last primrose. Chaucer has it primerole. The early botanists, at least the Latino-barbarous botanists of Northern Europe understood by the primula veris not the primrose, but the daisy. In Parkinson's "Theatrum Botanicum," 1640, this Latin name is given both to the daisy and the primrose. The correct scientific name of the latter is primula veris var. acaulis, i.e., the stemless cowslip."

It will be interesting to make these obscure facts common at a time when primroses are likely to be in widespread demand for sable decoration, and to be on every tongue, in connexion with the approaching return of the day of Lord Beaconsfield's death.

I would add in conclusion the expression of a hope that the "yellow primrose" may not be degraded to the base offices of a mere party badge. There is nothing of party feeling in the popular celebration of Primrose Day. It has arisen out of a spontaneous sentiment, as wide as English humanity itself, of admiration for the brilliant intellect, and of sympathy with the passionate patriotism, of one of the most striking and attractive personalities in the English history of the nineteenth century.

HORTUS SICCUS.

March 27, 1882.

THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

APPOINTMENT OF THE FIFTH COMMISSIONER.

A Central News telegram from Paris on Dec. 23 says that, at the opening sitting of the International Commission of Inquiry yesterday, Admiral Kaznakoff made a speech partly in French and partly in English, whereupon Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont jokingly remarked, "You speak English very well." The Commissioners then, it is stated, adopted the English language for their deliberations.

Admiral Fournier, President of the Commission, in an address declared that the Commission would always keep a pacific aim in view and would not depart from its mission of conciliation.

Admiral Kaznakoff proposed Admiral von Spaun, of the Austrian Navy, as the fifth Commissioner, Admirals Fournier and Beaumont seconding. The British Commissioner, however, added that if the Austrian Emperor did not accept the election on Admiral von Spaun's behalf, he (Admiral Beaumont) would be willing to choose a Frenchman as the fifth Commissioner. Admiral Beaumont went on to pay a high tribute to the attitude of France in the North Sea difficulty, which had given proof of her conciliatory spirit. He thanked the French Government for their hospitality.

Admiral Davis, the American Commissioner, said he voted for Admiral von Spaun, but wished to associate himself with Sir Lewis Beaumont's remarks.

The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" says that a wireless message, intercepted from the Russian Fleet, and of grave bearing upon the North Sea affair, has come into the possession of the British Government. It is possible that this intercepted message may form an important point in the British case before the International Commission.

The "Temps" correspondent a Bordeaux reports the arrival of the "Saragany," with the officers whom Admiral Rojdestvensky had put on shore at Libreville. They are commander Vessolago and Sub-Lieutenants Sellirenikoff and Varzar, all of the cruiser "Dmitri-Donskoi," and Commander Valrond, of the "Kamtchatka." They have returned to Europe for the purpose of giving further information to their Government. The three officers of the "Dmitri-Donskoi" are very reserved, but Commander Valrond says that he can give irrefutable evidence to the Commission of Inquiry, as he was himself turning on the 'Kamatchatka's" searchlights, and distinctly saw torpedo-boats among the fishing fleet.

A telegram from Bordeaux to-day, says that Commander Valrond has brought with him all the original wireless telegraphy messages relative to the incident which passed between the Russian ships on the eventful night of October 21.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE RULING CHIEFS.

His Highness the Jam of Nawanagar, the Thakore Saheb of Sayala, the Thakore of Wadhwan, Prince Taley Mahomed Khan and Prince Yanar Hoosein Khan, sons of the Dewan of Palanpore and Prince Merumba of Sayala, A-D C. to H. H. the Jam, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the Ahmedabad mail train and alighted at the Grant Road Station. The arrivals were private. However, a large number of native gentlemen, including several subjects of these States, residing in Bombay, were present at the station to receive the Princes; amongst them being Sir Bhalchundra Krishna Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Shaik Nazar Ali Cumroodin, Kamaria Ismail Cassum, Kamaria Haji Nazar Ali of Jamnagar, Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Mr. Ballaji Pandurang, Mr. Tansookhram Mansookhram, Mr. Chuntilal Dharamdas Saraya, Mr. Abdul Hoosein Jiwabhoy and Dr. Raj Mahomed Dossanbhoy. On alighting from the train, the different Ruling Chiefs were garlanded and presented with bouquets of flowers. The two Princes of Palanpur drove away in a carriage-and-four to the bungalow of Aga Zainul Abedin Sherazi in Love Lane, Byculla. The Jam Saheb and the Thakores of Wadhwan and Sayala also left in a carriage-and-four for H. H. the Aga Khan's bungalow in Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

HOME.

COURT.—The King and Queen, who returned to London from Culford-hall on Saturday, are spending Christmas at Sandringham.—The Prince and Princess of Wales spent the week-end with Lord Mount Stephen at Brocket-hall.

A dense fog on Wednesday, visited the Thames Valley, and especially the metropolitan area. The interruption to railway and street traffic was general, and was the cause of much inconvenience.

A New Fiscal Blue-Book has been issued by the Board of Trade.

Ecclesiastical.—The Dean of Westminster on Saturday, gave his concluding lecture on the inspiration of the Bible.—The Archbishop of Canterbury unveiled on Saturday, the new west window in the chapter-house of Canterbury Cathedral, erected as a memorial to the late Dean Farrar.—In Scotland the Free Church members continue their proceedings to obtain possession of churches in regard to which the Royal Commission has been appointed.

Law.—The Judicial Committee has been hearing an appeal by the United States Government from a Canadian judgment in favour of two American citizens, charged with conspiracy to defraud, who were arrested under an extradition warrant in Quebec.—Two clergymen have successfully appealed against decisions of Revising Barristers disallowing their claims to county votes in respect of freeholds in their churches.—Judgment against the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York has been given in another case for rescission of contract of insurance.—The trial of Messrs. E. T. Hooley and H. J. Lawson ended on Saturday. Hooley being acquitted and Lawson found guilty of publishing false statements concerning the Construction Company. Lawson was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour, but was released on bail pending the decision of a legal question.—Warrants have been granted at Bow-street against Messrs. James Roche and Henry Sinnett for an offence against the Foreign Enlistment Act in connexion with the case of the Caroline.

London.—The County Council has decided to abolish fees in non-provided schools.—Mr. John Morley on Saturday opened a public library at Plumstead.—The fund for the unemployed has received £1,000 from the Duke of Bedford, £1,000 from J. H. Schroder and Sons, and £1,000 from the City Corporation.

Lord Beaconsfield.—An unfinished novel, found among Lord Beaconsfield's papers will be published in "The Times" next month.

Naval and Military.—Sir W. Nicholson has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, Sir George White having accepted the Governorship of Chelsea Hospital.—Sir Ian Hamilton has been appointed to the Southern Command.—The Schools of the Empire Shooting Match for 1904, has been won by Charterhouse.—Honours have been conferred on members of the Tibet Mission and of its military escort. Colonel Younghusband and Brigadier-General Macdonald become K.C.I.E., nine officers receive the Distinguished Service Order, and six officers obtain promotion in military rank.—Lord Roberts unveiled on Tuesday, a tablet to the memory of Staff College officers who fell in South Africa.—The Admiralty have ordered ten more submarines from Vickers, Sons, and Maxim.

Speeches.—Mr. Chamberlain last week addressed a great meeting at Limehouse in continuation of his fiscal campaign. He said that the most retrograde Tory never committed himself to such an insane policy of stagnation as had been erected by the Radical party into a dogma which they treated as sacred, but which history and experience had discredited. East London was suffering from the unrestricted imports of cheaper goods and from the unrestricted immigration of the people who made them. The best solution of the alien immigration question was to find some country, if possible under the British flag, where they could find subsistence. As to the colonial offer, if we did not accept it there were other nations, less pedantic, who would.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman addressed a great Liberal meeting in the same hall on the 20th.

The Sugar Question.—At a conference of the confectionery, preserved food, and allied trade sections of the London Chamber of Commerce, held on Wednesday, Mr. S. Machin, who presided, stated that there are now 12,000 fewer persons employed in the confectionery industries than in 1901, and there are 50,000 workers on short time. It was resolved to appoint a deputation to wait on the Prime Minister in other to urge the immediate repeal of the sugar duty.

The Wickham Flower Pictures, sold on Saturday at Christie's, realised in all £3,329 13s. A Holy Family, by Botticelli, brought 2,000 guineas, a Virgin and Child, attributed to Quintin Matsys, 1,200 guineas, and a portrait of Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII, by an artist of the early Flemish school, 1,200 guineas.—On Tuesday, Mr. Flower's 82 etchings by J. M. Whistler and C. Meryon were sold for £1,980, which brings the gross result of the Wickham Flower sales up to £16,578.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Parliament has been prorogued, the fiscal discussion consequently lapsing.—Opening a wool exhibition in Sydney on Monday, the Governor and Premier announced an exceptional state of prosperity in New South Wales.

India.—The Secretary for India has decided to create a Board for the Supervision of the Railway System.

South Africa.—The funeral of Mr. Kruger took place on Friday at Pretoria.

The annual reports on Malta, Jamaica, Grenada and Northern Nigeria are published.

THE UNITED STATES.

Arbitration.—A meeting has been held at New York in favour of the ratification of the arbitration treaties.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador in Washington, has addressed a despatch to Lord Lansdowne, stating that his impression of the British Sections at the St. Louis Exhibition has been very favourable.

Trusts.—Commissioner Garfield, of the Bureau of Corporations, recommends Federal legislation to restrain corporations doing inter-State business.

FOREIGN.

Hungary.—Parliament will be dissolved by the King in person on the 4th or 5th of January.

Japan.—Count Alexander von Hatzfeldt, of the German Legation, was married at Tokio on Monday to a daughter of Viscount Aoki.

Russia.—Great disappointment has been felt among the more enlightened classes on account of the non-appearance on the Tsar's name-day of the expected Imperial manifesto announcing reforms, and the domestic situation is extremely grave. Our Correspondent quotes from the "Matin" an account of the last Ministerial Council held in St. Petersburg, at which the Ministers of Justice and Finance and M. Pobiedonostzeff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod spoke strongly in support of the maintenance of the present reactionary system and so impressed the Tsar that in spite of the opinions in favour of reform expressed by Prince Mirski the Minister of the Interior, and M. Witte, his Majesty closed the sitting without announcing any decision.—The Press censorship is being revived with all its old severity.—Captain Klado was released on Friday and left for Paris next day to appear before the North Sea Inquiry Commission.—A serious collision occurred in Moscow on Sunday between the police and a crowd of demonstrators.

The War.—Before Port Arthur, on Sunday afternoon, a great explosion was effected on the breastwork of the north fort of Tunkeokwanshan. An assault was at once delivered, and after desperate fighting the fort was captured. The Japanese possession of the fort was rendered secure by Monday morning. Four quick-firing guns, four machine guns, and five field guns, besides rifles and ammunition, were captured.—An advance is now being made along the shores of Pigeon Bay against the Taiyang-kau, Itsushan and Antzushan forts.—Admiral Togo, describing the operation of his torpedo-boats against the Sevastopol, states that it is difficult to ascertain the amount of damage done to her, but several torpedoes hit her and exploded. Admiral Togo definitely pronounces all the Russian battleships and cruisers in the harbour to be unfit for action.—A correspondence has taken place between General Sossal and General Nogi on the alleged bombardment of Russian hospitals.—Despatches from General Stoessl describing the situation have been issued in St. Petersburg; and an officer escaped from Port Arthur describes the fighting at 203-Metre Hill.—The Japanese have seized two British steamers, one bound for Vladivostok, and the other attempting to cross from Port Arthur. The Japanese House of Representatives has passed all the financial proposals of the Government for the war.—Admiral Birilieff has left for Libau to superintend the formation and despatch of a third squadron to the Pacific.—The second division of the Baltic Fleet passed Cape Town, going eastward, on Monday.

Turkey.—The Government is seeking to borrow £T3,000,000 for new artillery.—The Embassies of five of the Great Powers have sent a Collective Note upholding the demand for an increase of the foreign officers for the gendarmerie, and warning the Porte that continued opposition may compel the Powers to adopt new measures.

Obituary.—Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney; Sir Lowthian Bell; Lord Tollemache; Mr. N. Maccall, ex-editor of the "Athenæum;" Mr. C. H. Allen; Father B Wilberforce and Prince Anton Radziwill.

The North Sea Incident.—Sir Cyprian Bridge and Mr. Aspinall on Monday resumed in London their inquiry with reference to claims for compensation not already dealt with.—The members of the International Commission have assembled in Paris.—"Times."

Necessary Captain, to be Captain, in succession to Major W E G Ponsonby, C V O, Equerry to The King. Dated 15th November, 1904.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Captain the Honourable John R L Yarde-Buller, M V O, is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st November, 1904.

Lieutenant Albert H Royds to be Captain, vice the Honourable J R L Yarde-Buller, M V O. Dated 1st November, 1904.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Colonel Morey Q Jones, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of the 6th Regimental District (The Royal Warwickshire Regiment), is placed on half-pay. Dated 22nd December, 1904.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Richard J Ford is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 10th December, 1904.

Second Lieutenant M Cra Whay to be Lieutenant vice R J Ford. Dated 10th December, 1904.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Lieutenant Chichester G. O. Harman is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 10th December, 1904.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Captain Denzil O C Newton is seconded for service on the Staff under Article 77 (b), Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 29th October, 1900. Dated 1st December, 1904.

The Durham Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant H J Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice K J W Leather, resigned. Dated 19th October, 1904.

The Prince of Wale's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Lieutenant Andrew N Bredin is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 15th December 1904.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain J C Crump retires on retired pay. Dated 24th December, 1904.

The Royal Garrison Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Arthur G Joiner to be Lieutenant vice A de M Bellairs, resigned. Dated 14th December, 1904.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieutenant F. M. G. Tulloch is seconded for service under the Foreign Office. Dated 1st December, 1904.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION FOR MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Captain and Brevet Major A. J. McNeill, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's to be an Adjutant and Quartermaster, vice Brevet Major H Fludiay, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), who has resigned that appointment, Dated 16th December, 1904.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—Henry W. Hellyar, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 22nd December, 1904. Sydney B Jameson, Seaforth Highlanders Rossshire Buffs, The Duke of Albanys). Dated 22nd December, 1904.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel (temporary Surgeon-General) William Flack Stevenson, M B C B Royal Army Medical Corps, Professor of Clinical and Military Surgery, Royal Army Medical College, to be an Honorary Surgeon to The King, vice Surgeon General J. Jameson, M D C B retired pay, deceased. Dated 24th September 1904.

Lieutenant Norman Macleod, Indian Army, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed as a Company Commander in the King's African Rifles. Dated 5th August, 1904.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant John S Clements, Royal Garrison Artillery; is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 22nd December 1904.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant J C Crump, The Royal Munster Fusiliers, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 22nd. December, 1904.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captain A L T Gilroy, to be Major Dated 24th December, 1904.

Captain R W B Eustace ceases to belong to the Reserve of Officers. Dated 24th December, 1904.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captain H W Thomson, M D Glasgow Companies Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers), to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated 24th December, 1904.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 9.

Before The Hon The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1183—Tyabji D and Co—Chandulal Sukhlal and others vs Sidhratul Soojasrai—Malvi H and M—Part heard.

1289—Bicknell M and R S Bashrudin and another vs Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagree—Little and Co—Part heard.

1218—Bhaskunker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Limited vs Laxmishanker Deoshanker and another—K B Mehta and P R and K—Part heard.

1306—Mansukhlal J and H—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Gunsukhal widow and others—L and Co M J

The Wadhwan Cotton Mills Co Limited vs Ranchoddas and Co—Part heard.

1368—Thakurdas and Co—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and others Thakurdas and Co—Tyabji D and Co.

1370—Captain and K—Goolam Hoosein Somji and others vs The Bank of Bombay and another—Crawford B and Co

1374—Little and Co—Sooleman Somji and others vs Rahimtoola Somji and others—U and P C and K—Crawford B and Co.

1371—Bicknell M and R—Vadilal Sakhalchand and others vs G F Burbitt and Co—Crawford and Co.

1372—Pestonji R and K—Bai Cooverbai widow and another vs Mahomed Abdulla bin Ahmed Cordiman and another—Kanga and P

1376—Captain and Co—Thacker Bhanji Cursondas vs Thacker Damodhar Madhowji and others—Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

127.04—Kanga and G—Velji Hariram and other vs Viram Raisey and anothers—S S Noble

623.04—Shamrao and M—Isevalchand Bolanath and anothers vs Gordhandas Mehgroj—Tyabjee D and Co

894.04—Manubhoy J and B—Bai Ketabi widow and another vs Ruttonsey Dereo—Captain N

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

THE PIT-BANK'S SMILE.

It is cheering to hear of the success which is attending the efforts of the Reafforesting Association to hide with handsome trees the ugly bare banks of cinder and refuse with which the Black Country is scarred. More Power and area to their conquest! We can do with all the timber that the generous earth will yield. Our forests are disappearing at an alarming rate. The novel and the newspaper eat them up, for trunks of trees must become pulp to make paper for the printer. Though one could not have suspected it, the World's Fair at Chicago consumed 1,100 acres of forest for its fixings of timber. In spite of inevitable utilitarianism the Englishman loves the old trees of the motherland, and that is why, when they were building the great Exhibition in Hyde-park, he thus apostrophised the Prince Consort:—

Albert! Spare those trees,
Mind where you fix your show,
For mercy's sake, don't, please,
Go spoiling Rotten Row.

ANOTHER MUSTARD-SEED.

Windsor Great Forest is an example of man's ability to repair Nature's ravages. Between 1783 and 1801 they planted there 11,225,000 trees. At least one hopes they became trees; they were acorns when planted, and Windsor Forest is as famous for oaks as Woburn for Willows. The latter are of all trees, a layman would say, those which Reafforesters should plant. Holland is held in its place on the map by these trees. As soon as they reclaim a bit of land from the sea, they stick in willow stakes, which, before you can say Jack Robinson are treewith far-reaching roots binding the loose soil, and branches outspreading to cheat the eye from recognising the aching flatness of the land. There are willows and willows; some indigenous to England, some welcome aliens. That which weeps Pope introduced. An admirer sent him a basket of figs from Turkey. Observing in the skip a twig which had shot, he planted it, and as is the way of willows, it straightway became a tree. They took cuttings from it, and planted them; and we got our whole store of weeping willows from that twig in the basket. That, at least, is the story.

A BULL'S-EYE.

A minister who has been laughing over some "revivalist" stories in this column, furnishes an experience which has just been communicated to him from the Highlands. A good man over the Border determined to take a leaf from a Welsh notebook, and have a revival among his own flock. But he had reckoned without these latter. Sturdy unemotional, unimaginative men, invincibly persuaded of the perfect sanctity of their lives, they resented this call to the penitent form. What is they did want sixteen ounces to the pound? Didn't the man who sold demand twenty shillings to the sovereign? And what if every man Sandy of them did take his "drap o' whuskey," was it not a falling away from grace in the man who could not? Vainly the good evangelist worked himself into paroxysms of fervour; this congregation was already saved, and did not mean to be "revived." But it piqued the minister. He had laid on the colour thickly, and could produce no effect. So he calmed down, and in half a dozen sentences he drilled home as many truths, and finished off, in tones of awful emphasis, with: "Sae noo, ye Gawdly, elect, drunken Hielanmen!"

COMPOUND INTEREST.

Three months before his death, Gladstone was sitting at a little dinner party at Cannes, and reviewing old times and events. I wish somebody would give me a million of money, he suddenly said. Everybody was amazed. What would you do with it? was unanimously asked. I would spend most of it in building a cathedral and founding a chapter in Liverpool he answered. The only way in which the non-millioned man may benefit an object to the extent of a seven-figure bequest is to invest a sum of money and leave it there to multiply itself. That is the way in which many great trusts funds have developed. A matter of £20 devised by Benjamin Franklin for the building of a school in Boston has now grown to £54,000. There is nothing like compound interest. There is a potency about it which only the lords of high finance readily realise.

THE RAPID YANKEE.

The story told in Court of the dash to execute a writ of habeas corpus in Canada suggests an interesting comparison with the manner in which people travelled in North America just half a century ago. The following advertisement supplies the data for the Philadelphia-New York route: "John Butler with his waggon, sets out on Monday from his house at the Sign of the Death of the Fox, in Strawberry Alley, and drives the same day to Trenton Ferry, where Francis Holman meets him, and proceeds on Tuesday to Brunswick, and the passengers and goods being shifted into the waggon of Isaac Fitzrandolph, he takes them to the New Blazing-Star, where Rubin Fitzrandolph, with a boat well suited will meet them, and take them to New York that night." They hustled even when they had no steam or electricity.

THE DISRAELI CENTENARY.

It was a hundred years on Wednesday since Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, was born. His admirers may be forgiven if they doubted where to lay the commemorative wreath. There are many things in the career of Disraeli as to which uncertainty remains uncleared; the place of his birth is one. What is now 22, Theobald's-road, but which was formerly 6, King's road, Gray's Inn is accepted by several authorities. The Dictionary of National Biography and Mr Wilfrid Meynell among them. Mr. T. P. O'Connor points to the house at the south-west corner of Bloomsbury-square facing Hare-street. The Encyclopædia Britannica however gives No. 31, John-street, Bedford-row. Dizzy himself was not certain. Lord Barrington asked him where he was born and the statesman replied: That is not generally known. I was born in the Adelphi, and I may say in a library. My father was not rich when he was married. He took a suite of apartments in the Adelphi and as he possessed a large collection of books all the rooms were covered with them including that in which I was born.

THE CHRISTIAN JEW.

Disraeli, as everyone has read, was born a Jew and at the Spanish Synagogue in Bevis Marks underwent all the formalities necessary to make him a member of the faith of his family. But when the boy was twelve years of age, Fate played his cards for him. He was baptised at St. Andrew's, Holborn and sent to the school of a Unitarian minister at Walthamstow. He thus entered upon all the privileges which would have been then denied him as a Jew. "You will see me many things," he once said to Lord Houghton; but there are two things you will not see me—a Jew and a Republican." A Republican he never was but that his presence could never to the last be entered without one's feeling that Disraeli was a foreigner we have Mr. Greenwood's word. Yet the elder Disraeli had severed his connection with the Jewish Church four years before the future Prime Minister was baptised. It used to be said that if Lord Beaconsfield was a good judge of men, Gladstone was a still better judge of mankind, and Monckton Milnes turned the epigram into rhyme

We spake of two high names of speech and pen
How each was seeing and how each was blind:
Knew not mankind but keenly knew all men;
Knew naught of men but knew and loved mankind.

Nobody needs to be reminded how dizzy regarded Milnes. He was of course the Mr. Vavasour in Tancred.

THE MYSTERIOUS COUNTESS.

Perhaps the forthcoming biography of Disraeli will explain the mystery as to Lady Beaconsfield's identity. One version has it that she was a factory girl; that Mr. Lewis saw her on her way barefooted to work, fell in love, educated her, and married her. Disraeli made love to her while her first husband was alive, she once told Mrs. Duncan Stewart. Sir Stafford Northcote knew a shop in Exeter which Lady Beaconsfield pointed out to him as one in which she had worked. Dizzy used to say of her, "She was a bright creature who lived wholly in the present; She thought nothing of the future; she cared nothing for the past. She never could remember whether the Greeks or the Romans came first." One of the kindest of women, she had the oddest habit of saying awkward things. Once she and Disraeli met Lord and Lady Hardinge at a country house. The bed-rooms of the two couples were next each other. In the morning she said, "Oh, Lord Hardinge, I consider myself the most fortunate of women. I said to myself when I woke this morning, What a lucky woman I am! Here I have been sleeping between the greatest orator and the greatest warrior of the day!" Lady Hardinge did not seem to share the joy which her friend expressed.

THE LEAST OF THESE.

There is a man whom, in his house surgeon days in London, all medical men worth knowing knew. But he has roughed it about the world since then, and been hardened by the horrors of many a battlefield. And his adult patients to-day find him in manner like the blunt-spoken Abernethy. But where a child is the life in danger his heart is as a woman's. That is why he went so willingly from his warm bed at four o'clock on a bitter morning to attend a tiny boy who, they said, was in perilous plight from diphtheria. He hastily performed the operation of tracheotomy, and to his joy saw the child revive. During the next few days everything passed on beautifully, but the doctor wanted to hear his small friend speak. This so far the patient had not done. I am sorry he can't speak to me nurse, because I'm going up to London to-day, and shan't know whether to bring him a horse or a gun. It was the doctor speaking at the little one. A tiny finger stole up to a wounded throat, and the ghost of a baby boy's voice whispered: Please, doctor, bring me a lickle gun. Christmas morning and the doctor will bring that lickle gun.

THE EXPEDITION TO WESTERN TIBET.

A "Times," correspondent writes:—An interesting piece of exploration has been carried out in connexion with the return journey of the Tibetan Mission. As is well known, the bulk of General Macdonald's force made their way back to India by the same route as that followed on the outward journey, by way of the Chumbi valley to Siliguri. A small party, however, under Captains Ryder, E. E., and Rawling, and accompanied by Captain Wood and Lieutenant Bailey, diverged from the main body for the purposes of ascending the valley of the Tsangpo river, in a generally western direction with a slight northing towards Gartok is one of the three marts which are to be opened for Indo-Tibetan trade under the provisions of the new treaty it is 510 miles from Gyangtse, the other nearest Tibetan mart on the east, and about 200 miles, as the crow flies, from Simla on the west. This part of Tibet has been practically unexplored, and it is said that the concessions in respect of Gartok will prove of greater importance than the concession in Eastern Tibet, owing to the impulse it will give to pilgrimage from India. Kailas and the Manasarowar Lake, and the regions around the sources of the Indus, Sutlej, and Tsangpo, are sacred places in the eyes of the Hindu devotee, and these lie on the road to Gartok and only a short distance from the frontier. There is said to be an easy, though lofty, pass called Sipi Lekh close to the tri-junction of British, Tibetan, and Nepalese territory, which offers direct access to Kailas and Manasarowar, and it is anticipated that this and other adjacent routes will be much frequented by pilgrims now the intercourse between the two countries is to be opened up.

The Gartok party, consisting of Captain Rawling and his companions, and accompanied by Captain O'Connor, whose researches in Tibet during the past few years have been so frequently described in the Blue-book, left Gyangtse on October 10, and arrived at Shigatse in three days, after what is described as a delightful journey through richly-cultivated and highly-irrigated valleys. Villages lay dotted thickly over the slopes, every house and hamlet being surrounded with trees. The harvest had been very good and was being got in, and affairs looked prosperous in this part of Tibet. On nearing Shigatse, the British officers were met by a deputation of Lamas and laymen, who extended to them a cordial welcome and entertained them with refreshments laid out in tents by the roadside. The streets of the town were filled with large crowds, who gazed with much surprise at the first Europeans seen at Shigatse since Turner's visit 120 years ago. Captain Turner, it may be remembered was Warren Hastings's envoy to the infant Tashi Lama, the reincarnation of the former Pontiff, who had received George Bogle, the first envoy, in such a friendly way. The plain of Tashi-lhunpo, which is perfectly level, is encompassed by rocky hills on all sides. Towards the north it narrows, leaving only room for the road and the river. A rock, crowned by the fortress of Shigatse, commands the pass. The position is clearly described by Turner. As he looked southward from his apartment he could see, in front, the road leading to Bengal and Bhutan; on his right ran the roads to Ladak and Kashmir, as well as that by Tingri Maidan to Nepal, and in that direction lay also the mines of lead, copper, cinnabar, and gold, while on his left were the roads to Lhasa and China. Far away to the north stretched the territory of the Taranath Lama, bordering upon Russia and Siberia.

Since Captain Turner's time, two travellers have placed on record their visits to Shigatse, but neither of them was a European. The famous explorer, the Pandit Nafan Singh, visited Tashi-lhunpo and Shigatse in October, and November, 1855, at which time the place was of some importance, numbering 9,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the monks, but inclusive of a garrison of 100 Chinese soldiers and 400 Tibetan Militia. At Tashi-lhunpo the Pandit, like his distinguished predecessor, did homage to the Tashi Lama, then a boy of 11. Still more recently, in 1879 and 1881, Sarat Chandra Das visited Shigatse. It was on December 13 in the latter year that he witnessed the arrival thither of the Kashmir envoy with his guards and escort. This envoy, so it was told to "S. C. D.," was sent by the Kasmir Durbar every three years to Lhasa with presents (called tribute) to the Grand Lama. The Tibetan Government, on receiving notice of the setting out of the Mission, had relays of ponies and mules and also coolies, prepared at all the towns and post stations along the road from the Ladak frontier to Lhasa. Although so large a number of ponies and men was hardly necessary for the envoy, who only brought presents of precious things of little bulk the party availed itself of the privilege for the carriage of personal property and merchandise to and from Lhasa.

On the present occasion the reception of the Englishmen was of a pleasing character. The officials could not have been more courteous or hospitable and the populace were most friendly. The two parties were lodged in a nobleman's garden, and Captain Sheen, of the Indian Medical Service, was called upon to minister, from morning till late at night, to the sick of Shigatse and the surrounding parts. Rich and poor are said to have sought his good offices, the fame of Captain Walter's skill at Lhasa having spread far and wide. The British officers describe the monastery of Tashi-lhunpo as far finer than anything at Lhasa, its circumference being two miles. Turner says it is a large monastery consisting of three or four hundred houses, the habitations of the Gylongs, besides temples, mausolea, and the palace of the Sovereign Pontiff, in which is computed also the residence of the Regent and of all the subordinate officers, both ecclesiastical and civil. Its buildings are all of stone, none less than two storeys high, flat-roofed, and crowned with parapets.

On October 16, Captain O'Conner, accompanied by all the Europeans, paid an official visit to the Tashi Lama, who is at present, by virtue of the decree of the Emperor of China, the head of all the Churches owning the supremacy of the Dalai Lama. The Tashi Lama is a young man of 23 years of age, with a pleasing address and owning the reputation of being both pious and able. He received the Englishmen with respect and regard, and impressed his visitors most favourably. On the night of their arrival, the monastery was brilliantly illuminated in memory of some great Lama of the past, and, curiously enough this date coincided with the date of Captain Turner's arrival, October 13, 1783, a fact considered by the Lamas to be especially propitious. The monastery contained some wonderful tombs and was far more richly decorated than any of those of Lhasa. Here Captain O'Connor separated from his friends and returned to Gyangtse, while Captains Ryder, Wood, and Rawling, and Lieutenant Bailey continued their long and interesting journey to Gartok. The next intelligence of their movements will in all probability be derived from Simla, or possibly some other more eastern point on the Himalayas according as the condition of the passes from Tibet offer the most practicable chance of crossing the mountains into Indian territory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	5	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	7	4	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	4	4	28
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi.....	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	7	6	32
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	2	1	6
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	1	12
Total.....	25	16	129
Same date last year	31	28	104

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	3	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	3	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	8	6	17
a D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	4	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	8	34
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	2	1	7
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	7
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	16
Total	25	26	118
Total plague deaths to date...	278,219	230,324	
Same date last year	27	28	107

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajah, 3634 tons, Captain J Bullock, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE steamer Palestrina, 2206 tons, Captain R E Illey, sailed on Saturday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 3428 tons, Captain R E Honeywood, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, 3915 tons, Captain R K Cowie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Neuenfels 3650 tons Captain J Wesseloh, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hamburg 3rd December, with a general cargo and Mr H M Vay as a passenger.

THE steamer Kt. of the Thistle, 4236 tons, Captain G S Baker, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Colombo 3rd January in ballast. During the voyage she met dull cloudy weather and smooth sea.

THE steamer Akbar, 1441 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, 22nd December with a general cargo and deck passenger. During the voyage she experienced strong north-east wind and fine weather.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karsoni 5th January with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Woodcock and 2 children, Mrs Green and child, Major Drake, Col and Mrs Evans, Mrs Hoosisaan and 2 children, Mr Sutton-Kar, Mrs Samadors, Mrs Nazareth, Mr S David, Mr I Ziesler, Mr and Mrs Wasker, Mr M Gurua, Mrs Dantes and infant, Mrs D'Silva and child, Mrs Reuben, Miss Navalker, Mr P Peter Menlen and 200 deck.

A HONG KONG GRIEVANCE.

THE Merchant Service Guild have lately been in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of prosecutions in the Marine Court at Hong Kong, the Harbour Master, the Hon. L. A. W. Bernes Lawrence, R. N. acting as the Magistrate of the Court. The case to which the Guild particularly alluded was that of the prosecution of a Shipmaster for alleged obstruction on the high seas and wilful disregard of the Rules of the Road. The facts, as stated in the judgment of the Harbour Master, were that the Master of the steamer temporarily left the vicinity of the wheel and left the direction of affairs in the hands of the Pilot. Owing to the latter's alteration of the course a collision with another vessel ensued. The Harbour Master stated that he did not know how far the Pilot took charge in the coastal runs, but in no wise was the Master absolved from responsibility in the event of an accident, and he was fined 100 dollars, or in default, 14 days imprisonment.

The Guild in taking serious exception to this judgment said that an undoubted injustice had been committed, and that the decision of the Harbour Master was bad, not only morally, but from a lawful standpoint. They said that a Master could not always be in the vicinity of the wheel, and, in his absence, it was perfectly proper and seamanlike to leave the supervision of the steering to the Pilot. Reference was made to certain judgments in the High Court of Justice in this country, where it had been distinctly laid down that the Pilot and not the Master, was responsible. Further, the Guild desired to know under what Statutes a Court such as that at Hong Kong was constituted, as they were not aware of others of the kind elsewhere. It was pointed out to the Secretary of State that previous to the retirement of the late Harbour Master at Hong Kong, they strongly urged that such a post would be most suitable filled by a gentleman of lengthy experience in the Merchant Service. It was urged that Merchant Captains and Officers charged with offences in connection with their duties on board ship had a right to be judged by those thoroughly acquainted with these duties by practical experience. The systems and methods prevailing in the Navy were, it was said, quite different to those in the Merchant Service. Also mention was made of the fact that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after representations of the Guild, had caused a Despatch to be sent to Shanghai that in any case in the High Court affecting Merchant Vessels, there should be at least one Merchant Captain as an Assessor.

The reply from the Colonial Office is to the effect that Mr. Lyttelton regrets that he cannot be of assistance in the matter, owing to the impossibility of his interfering with the decision of a Magistrate. The only course of the Captain who considered himself aggrieved was to appeal to the Supreme Court of the Colony. In regard to the question asked about the constitution of the Marine Court, it is stated that the Harbour Master is the Marine Magistrate who is given the status of Stipendiary Magistrate by the Hong Kong Marine Shipping Ordinance of 1889. Other Ordinances are also mentioned, and the Colonial Office state that they can be consulted by a representative of the Guild in the library of the Department.

The Guild have expressed their regret that Mr. Lyttelton cannot interfere in the matter, and referred to the very great difficulties there would be in the Captain of the steamer appealing to the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, the probability being that it would involve at least the temporary loss of his command, and a great deal of additional trouble and expense. They have also expressed the hope that the Colonial Secretary will use the influence at his command in ensuring that Merchant Captains and Officers at the Marine Court at Hong Kong shall ultimately be adjudicated upon by those familiar with the affairs of the Merchant Service.

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H S M Perseus.....	Comdr ..... Hill.....	RNavy
H M S Porpoise	Comdr..Hotham	Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing	....	Royal Navy
R I M S Comet	Comdr ..... Stevens	R I Marine
Do Investigator ...	Capt T H Heming ...	Surveying Steamer
R I M S Canning.....	C R Rowsell.....	R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Baugh	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....	.....	.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 7.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2891	Farsee	.....		M M & Co
Eden (bque).....	414	Seaton.....	.....		The Captain
Baron Inverclyde	2139	...Cranskul...	W & A Graham & Co		
Candahar.....	3147	Farquharson	.....		M M & Co
Marea.....	491	Kelway.....	.....		E Nixon & Co
Albion.....	650	Easton	.....		E Tajbhoy
Ormedale	2301	...Hamilton...	T Morrison & Co		
Imaum	3705	.....	Pemberth.....		E Nixon & Co
Kangra	1475	.....	Henderson.....		M M & Co
Peninsula	2118	Faulkner.....	.....		A Montgomerie
Arcadia.....	3014	Outtrush.....	.....		P & O S N Co
Sir W Lewis	2267	Kelly.....	L'pool.....		W & A G & Co
Mohammadi	1252	Galley	.....		B & P S N Co
Kola.....	495	McDiarmid.....	.....		M Mackinzie & Co
Pekin.....	3057	Cooke	Japan.....		P & O Co
Shirley	2193	Frijonels.....	.....		Bo Co
Lismore	782	Williams.....	.....		M M & Co
Castello.....	2338	Leighton	.....		F M & Co
Nubia.....	3014	Tillard.....	China.....		P & O Co
Nerunda.....	1961	Nelson.....	.....		M M & Co
Dumbarton.....	2249	Hattie.....	.....		.....
Lalpoora	2124	Forces.....	.....		M M & Co
Clan Macleod	3914	Cowie.....	.....		Finlay Muir & Co
Akbar.....	1441	Baldwin.....	Mauritius.....		H C Joosub
Oriental.....	3085	Spicer.....	.....		P & O Co
Kt of the Thistle...	4236	Baker.....	.....		K N & Co
Neuenfels.....	3650	Wesloh.....	.....		Glade & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Neuenfels s.....	Wesloh	Hamburg, Dec 3
	Kt. of the Thistle s..	Baker	Colombo, Jan 3
7	Oriental s	Spicer	London, Dec 16
	Akbar s.....	Baldwin	Jeddah, Dec 22
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Jan 5
	Clan Macleod s....	Cowie	Gladgow, Dec 1
	Sirdhana s	Robinson.....	Calcutta, Dec 3
	Somali s	Volkertsen....	Zanzibar, Dec 26
8	Uriana s	Butler	Rangoon, Dec 13
	Nadir s	McLennan ...	Sourabaya, Dec 15
	Tokio s.....	Jones	Hull, Dec 1
	Mozaffar s.....	Mylorist ...	Aden, Dec 30
	Kapurthala s.....	Watson	Busreh, Dec 30
	Nizam s	Morgan	Calcutta, Dec 9
	Meerut s	Nacoda.....	Karachi
	Naderi s	Coates	Jedah, Dec 24

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Dumra s	Williams.....	Karachi
	Arabia s	Leigh.....	London
	Delwara (Trpt)	Mann.....	Aden
	Yarra s	Sellect	Australia via Co'bo
	Ujina s.....	Honeywood..	Rangoon
	Palestrina s	Illey.....	Hull
	Mohammedi s	Galley	Jeddah

The steamer Rajah, Pullock, for Rangoon, obtained her port clearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Kt of the Thistle, for Liverpool, &c
" R Rubattino, for Genoa, &c
" Akbar, for Mauritius

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
4	Sirsa.....	Calcutta
5	Wildenfels	Antwerp
7	Malda.....	Bombay
7	Scindia	Bombay

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 7.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora, left Port Said afternoon of 6th instant.

SUEZ, JANUARY 6.

The P and O Company's s s Mongolia with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo left here at 5-30 p.m. on Friday.

The P and O Co's steamer Mazagon, arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.

THE INDIAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

At the Caxton-hall, Westminster, on Tuesday, (December 20), Mr. T. Durant Beighton read a paper on "The Possibilities of the Indian Tobacco Industry," before the East India Association. His object was to show how vast a field for British capital remained practically unexplored. He took the Sumatran manufacture of tobacco as an object-lesson for India. Though barely 40 years old, its exports for 1903 amounted to 254,000 bales, valued at £23,118,000, while the profits in some of the best concerns ranged between 50 and 100 per cent. This success was not wholly due to soil and climate, it was the result of a sympathetic alliance between labour and capital, in which the labourer had a direct pecuniary interest in the quality of his work thorough efficiency, and the application of science to every stage of the cultivation and manufacture. In India the industry was on the downward grade; the native cultivation was unsupervised by European experts,—an absolutely essential factor to ensure success; and the methods employed in nearly all the so-called factories of Southern India fell far short of the perfection attained in Sumatra. Moreover, the native cultivator worked by rule of thumb, as his ancestors did before him; and Indian-grown tobacco was almost a byword in the trade. There "was a priori," no reason why European capital, employed under European supervision, should not do for India what it had effected in Sumatra. In the case of Indian tobacco, the import duty in the United Kingdom would amount to at least 1,000 per cent., thus effectually prevending any importation of Indian tobacco, or of Indian cigar manufacture in the United Kingdom. Owing to the greater thickness of the leaf, Indian cigars were 25 per cent. heavier than all others. He proposed, therefore, that importers of these goods should be allowed a proportionate rebate of duty. Unlike the rest of the civilized world, India admitted foreign-grown leaf free and imposed on manufactured tobacco a nominal "ad valorem" duty of 5 per cent. Thus, while in England Indian tobacco paid a far heavier impost than any other trade, within India itself a struggling native industry competed with foreign products on most unfair conditions. He believed that the balance would be readjusted by a return to the 20 per cent. ad valorem duties levied on foreign tobacco imported into India between 1860 and 1862, but he would restrict this to manufactured tobacco, and admit the raw leaf free, as at present, owing to the large admixture of foreign tobacco used as a blend in an Indian cigar. Lord Reay, who presided, thanked the author for his excellent paper, and said he was firmly convinced that there was a future for the growing of tobacco, and that there would be in India a thriving tobacco industry.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, January 9, 1905.

1. There will be commanding Drill for all N C Officers and also for the Proficiency Class at Head Quarters to-day (Monday) the 9th instant at 6 p.m.

2. There will be Coy Drill for "F" Coy at St Mary's College Byculla, at 8-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th instant.

Dress—Khaki Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

3. "A" and "C" Companies will parade on Wednesday the 11th instant, at the Sir Richard Temple's statue at 8 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

4. There will be Coy Drill for "D" Coy at the back of the Telegraph Quarters, at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders

Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms

5. "E" Coy will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's statue at 8 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th instant.

6. There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head Quarters at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th instant.

7. The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz and the Rifle Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class-firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their Class-firing as soon as possible, and the Range may be reserved for practice for the Rifle Meeting.

8. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Cooper from the 15th to 20th January 1905, both days inclusive. Prospectus of the Meeting can be obtained at Head-Quarters, where entries should be made as early as possible.

Matches in Class C of the Prospectus will be fired for at Ghat Cooper on Saturday afternoon of the 14th and 21st instant, commencing each afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

Attention is invited to Bye-law 4 of the Prospectus Viz:—"For all entries made on the Range for Matches 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 an extra charge of 4 annas will be charged for each match.

Matches IV and V are only open to those who have commenced their Class-Firing before the meeting.

9. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Coy:—

No 5908 Vol J E Brennan.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 9, 1905.

1. Orderly Sergts for the week:—
No 1 Coy Sergt H E Bryning next for duty Sergt R B Lenaham
No 2 Coy Sergt P Hunter next for duty Sergt T S Dawson.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Coy—Tuesday 9 p.m. and Thursday 6.30 a.m.—Colaba North Fort & T L Line Drill.
Wednesday 6-30 p.m.—Town Hall Compound, Proficiency Class.
No 2 Coy Drill will be notified later.

3. No 3 Coy Parade at 6-30 p.m. at the Apollo Bunder on Tuesday the 10th instant and proceed to Oyster Rock for Technical Instruction.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Actg. B. V. A.

THE correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" at St. Petersburg says Admiral Rojdestvensky is reported to have been selected as Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific fleet, his appointment having been telegraphed to him at Madagascar. This measure has been taken at the expense of Admiral Skrydloff, who thereby suffers a certain amount of disgrace, though he will remain a member of the Admiralty Board. Admiral Skrydloff is accused of indulging in excesses and orgies of dissipation while at Vladivostock.

IN this month's "Longman's Magazine," Mr. Andrew Lang makes a suggestion for a compulsory church costume, so as to eliminate the element of snobbery. "Let us have a churchgoing uniform—say, a vestment like an umpire's coat, made of canvas (or of sackcloth—anything cheap will do), and covering the wearer from neck to heel. A canvas cap will do the rest, and place all men on a level—in church. Nobody will be ashamed to go because he has not a frock-coat and a tall hat. Let the bishops see to this, and let the great Non-conformists aid in this salutary reform of the vestments of the laity."

BLOOD HUMOURS

Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Hair Humours,

Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills.

Complete Treatment for All Kinds of Humours.

In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcerous patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-coloured blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, sties, ulcers and sores arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Remedies have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "The Great Humour Cure."

KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION
WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS
ORIGINAL GENUINE

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in Pale Rose Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., or Family Box, 22s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, G. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BRONCHIAL COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 4, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

P.G.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

As Regards Invalid Cookery,

bear in mind that your object is to impart nourishment; invalids are faddy, and their digestive organs weak.

Remembering this, try LEMCO. Besides being very nourishing, Lemco dishes are so delicious and tempting that the faddiest invalid relishes them; they are so digestible that the weakest stomach can assimilate them.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
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A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

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BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

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It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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PREPARED FROM THE

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(NON-ALCOHOLIC).

DO NOT ACCEPT SUBSTITUTES—worthless imitations made from cheap Lemon Juice or Chemicals—but insist upon having ROSE'S in the well-known embossed Bottles.

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS

are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

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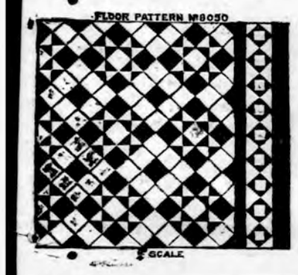

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BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Reg.

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence,*** *to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

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IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

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"We cannot speak too highly [illegible]."—LANCET.
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
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Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

PANDIT D. GOPALACHARY'S AYURVEDIC PLAGUE REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

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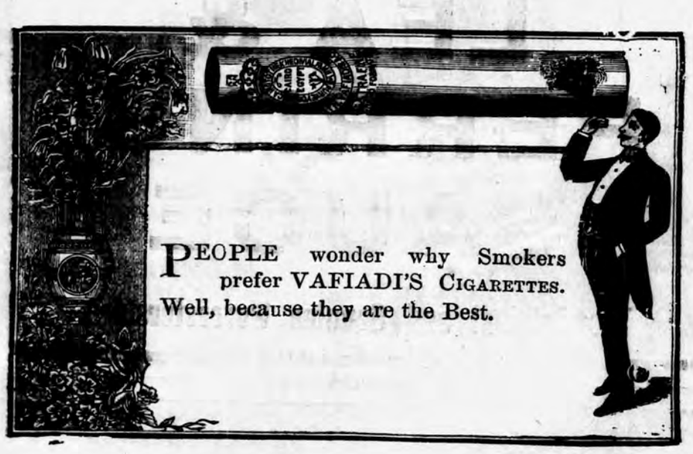

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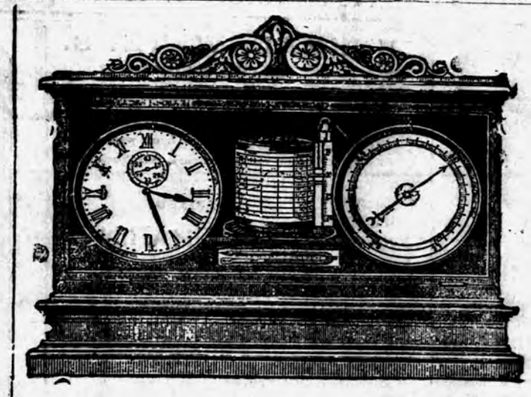

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